FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1848. [NO. 1646.]

PRINTED WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

CARTHAGE
Male and Female Institute.

THE exercises in this Institution will be resumed on Monday the first day of January, under the superintendence of the Subscriber. Terms as usual.

A. C. McNEILL.

Carthage, Dec 9, 1848. 45-3w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT ANN P. HUSKE and WALTER A. HUSKE qualified as Executors of the last will and testament of John Huske, dec'd, at the December Term, 1848, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Cumberland, State of North Carolina. All persons indebted to the Estate are required to make payment; and all persons having claims against the Estate, are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

ANN P. HUSKE, Ex'x.
WALTER A. HUSKE, Ex'r.

Dec 8, 1848. 45-3w

Grand Schemes
FOR DECEMBER, 1848.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

[illegible]

[illegible] $2,000! 24 PRIZES OF $1,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the benefit of the Leesburg Academy, and for other purposes.

Class [illegible] for 1848, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Dec 23, 1848.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Splendid Prize of $50,000, 1 of $30,000, 1 of 20,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 6,000, [illegible] 4,213, 24 Prizes (lowest 3 Nos.) of [illegible] 000, &c. &c.

[illegible] Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75—Eighths $1 87½

Certificates of a package of	26 Wholes,	$210 00
do.	26 Halves,	105 00
do.	26 Quarters,	52 50
do.	26 Eighths,	26 25

[illegible]

5 of $9,090! 5 of $5,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the benefit of the Leesburg Academy, and for other purposes.

Class 78, for 1848, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Dec 30, 1848.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

[illegible] $45,282 5 Prizes of 9,090, [illegible], 10 of 1,500, 10 of 1,200, 20 of [illegible] 300, &c. &c.

[illegible] Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of	25 Wholes,	$130 00
ditto	25 Halves,	65 00
ditto	25 Quarters,	32 50

Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us.

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO. Managers,
Alexandria, Virginia.

P. TAYLOR

IS now receiving direct from New York, his FALL and WINTER STOCK OF GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries,
Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Blankets, Kerseys, Iron, Nails, Hardware, &c.

Call and see if they are not CHEAP.

[illegible] 1848. 30-3m

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND LOT formerly occupied by the subscriber, lying on the corner of [illegible] and Spring streets. It has a good well of water in the yard, Stable and other outhouses. Terms easy. Apply to

J. H. TOOMER, or
A. M. CAMPBELL.

November [illegible] 42tf

VALUABLE LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the Plantation on which he now resides, consisting of about 900 ACRES OF LAND, [illegible] of which is under cultivation, together with the Dwelling and other buildings. The Plantation is on the south side of Cape Fear river, three miles above [illegible].

Any information in respect to the Property can be obtained by letter addressed to me at White's Creek P. O., Bladen county, or by personal application on the premises.

RONALD McMILLAN.

[illegible] 1848. 41-4t

1000 BUSHELS Rock Alum SALT, for sale by

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

[illegible] 1848. 38tf

FOR SALE.

A NEGRO GIRL between 13 and 14 years old, well grown. Apply to

HECTOR McMILLAN.

November 23 43-3w

EQUITY SALE.

WILL be sold at the Market House in the Town of Fayetteville, on Monday the [illegible] day of January next, the following VALUABLE REAL ESTATE—

1 Brick Tenement on Hay street
1 Wooden do. do. do.
1 Wooden do. do. do.
1 Vacant lot adjoining, on the corner of Winslow and Hay streets.
1 Wooden Tenement on Hay street, joining George McNeill.
1 Wooden Tenement on Maiden Lane.
1 Brick Tenement on Hay street, formerly David A. Ray's.

A further description of the Property will be given on application to the subscriber.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk & Master.

A SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUTH from the country, who writes a fair business hand, wants a situation in a store. Reference to Messrs. J. & T. Waddill.

Sept 28, 1848. 35tf

MINIATURE PAINTING.

MISS NEWBY begs leave to announce that she is prepared to take MINIATURES, on Ivory, for those who may desire them, and flatters herself she will be able to give satisfaction.

She may be found at the residence of Mrs. Cochran, on Green street, near Eccles's Bridge, where Specimens may be seen, terms made known, &c. Oct. 2, 1848.

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, a general assortment of **Dry Goods and Groceries,** consisting of

Black Cloths, black and fancy Cassimeres,
Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Kerseys,
Plaid Vestings, fig'd do, black Satin do,
Furniture Prints, fancy do,
Muslin-de-Laines, Printed Cashmeres,
Britannia Plaid, 6-4 Woollen Plaid, Irish Linen,
Bleached Shirting, *fine* unbleached do,
Brown and Black Holland, Apron Checks,
Merrimack Stripes, Caroline do, Crash,
Red Flannel, white do, Bed Ticking,
Corded Skirts, black and col'd Silesia,
Twilled Blankets, 7-4 Stradilla Shawls,
8-4 Muslin de-Lain do, 8-4 Plaid do, Waffle do,
Woollen Hoods, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Gent's Silk do, Cotton do, Merino Shirts,
Gum Suspenders, white Cotton Hose, slate col'd do, *black spun Silk do,*
Coats' white and col'd Spool Cotton, Marshall's white and black fine Flax Thread,
Fine white Darning Cotton, fig'd Satin Coat and Vest Buttons, Bone Suspender do,
Artificial Flowers, some very fine Silver Wreaths and Bouquets, Bonnet Ribbons, black Silk Mitts, Silk and Worsted do.

—ALSO—

Fine Hyson Tea, Black do, Crushed Sugar, Brown do, Rio and Laguira Coffee, Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Brown Soap, Starch, &c.

MALLETT & HUSKE,
Opposite J. Huske & Son, Green st.

Dec. 20, 1847. 94tf

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

IN order to afford greater facilities to the travel between this place and Wilmington, and at the same time give despatch and regularity to the freighting business, the Merchants' Steam Boat Co. will run a semi-weekly line of Steam Boats as near as practicable, until further notice, leaving each place as follows: Steamer Rowan will leave Fayetteville on Mondays and Wilmington on Thursdays; W. B. Meares will leave Wilmington on Mondays and Fayetteville on Thursdays.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
Ag't Merchants' Steam Boat Co.

March 27, 1848. 8-tf

COTTON YARNS.

THE YARNS of the Union Mill, Fayetteville, are offered, wholesale and retail, at the lowest market prices, at the Store of Mallett & Huske, Person Street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank, and at the Book Store of E. J. Hale.

October 9.

INVALUABLE
FAMILY COMPANION.

SIX LECTURES on Causes, Prevention and Cure of Consumption, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all Female Diseases. 234 pages, 28 engravings. Paper 50 cts; bound 75 cts. Mail to any part—postage 9½ cts.

Shoulder Braces and Chest Expanders, $2—Mail to any part, 50 cts postage. Inhaling Tubes, Silver, $3. [illegible] letter postage. Abdominal Supporters, perfect, $8 to $10, for all Ruptures, Falling of the Bowels and Womb, and Weak Back and Chest; sent by Express everywhere.—For Braces or Supporters, or Rupture Supporters, give height from head to foot, and circumference of person next the surface, just above the hips. If Rupture, mention which side. Agents wanted for the sale of the above goods. Address Dr. S. S. FITCH, 707 Broadway, New York, post-paid.

Feb'y 24, 1848. 8-Y

WILLIAM H. MEAD,
Grocer and Commission Merchant,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments.

LAW BOOKS.

East's Reports, 16 vols in 8.
Russell on Crimes, 2 vols.
Crabb on Real Property, 2 vols.
Daniell's Chancery Pleading and Practice, 3 vols.
Selwyn's Nisi Prius, 2 vols.
Story's Equity Pleadings.
" On Bailments.
" Equity Jurisprudence, 2 vols.
" On Bills of Exchange.
" On Promissory Notes.
Brown's Chancery Reports, 4 vols.
Equity Draftsman, by Hughes.
Chitty on Bills.
" " Contracts.
" " Criminal Law, 3 vols.
" Blackstone.
[illegible] Adams on Equity.
Lawyer's Common Place Book.
Smith on Contracts.
" Leading Cases, 2 vols.
Greenleaf on Evidence, 2 vols.
Jarman on Wills, 2 vols.
Roscoe's Criminal Evidence.
Archbold's Criminal Pleading.
" Nisi Prius.
Broom's Legal Maxims.
Mitford's Pleadings.
Stephen on Pleading.
Lube's Equity Pleading.
Jeremy's Equity Jurisdiction.
Gresley's Equity Evidence.
Oliver's Conveyancing.
Iredell's Digest, 3 vols.
" Digested Manual.
American Leading Cases, 1st and 2d vols.
Swaim's Justice.
Form Books.

E. J. HALE.

October 14, 1848.

MEDICAL BOOKS.

Dunglisson's Human Physiology.
" Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
" Medical Dictionary.
" Practice of Medicine.
" New Remedies.
Magendie's Physiology.
Gay's Forensic Medicine.
Wood's Practice of Medicine.
Meigs on Females and their Diseases.
Pancoast's Wistar's Anatomy.
Dickson's Practice.
Wilson's Human Anatomy.
Watson's Practice of Physic.
Eberle's Practice.
" Therapeutics.
" On Children.
Hooper's Dictionary.
Christison & Griffith's Dispensatory.
Druitt's Modern Surgery.
Sargent's Minor ditto.
Mayne's Dispensatory and Formulary.
Ellis's Medical Formulary.
Smith & Horner's Anatomical Atlas.
Ewell's Medical Companion.
McLellan's Surgery;
Budd on the Diseases of the Liver.
Condie " " of Children.
Lawrence on the Eye.
Dewee's System of Midwifery.
" On Children.
" On Females.
Wilson on Diseases of the Skin.
Churchill's Midwifery.
Bartlett's Treatise on Fevers.
Burrow's on Cerebral Circulation.
Chapman on Eruptive Fevers, Gout, &c.
Horner's Anatomy and Histology.
Prout on the Stomach and Renal Diseases.
Griffith's Medical Botany.
Sir Astley Cooper on Hernia, *with plates.*
Gunn's Domestic Medicine.

E. J. HALE.

October 28.

FRESH FRUIT.

62 WHOLE, Half, and Quarter boxes Raisins, just received and for sale by

W. PRIOR.

Nov. 14, 1848. 41-6w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Blankets, &c.

All of which he will sell cheap for cash, or exchange for Produce.

L. McKELLAR.

Nov. 11, 1848. 41-3m

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to G. & H. McMILLAN are requested to come forward on or before the 1st of January next and make payment. All those failing to do so will find their notes and accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

Nov. 24, 1848. 43-4w

$100 REWARD.
Stop the Murderer!

THE above reward will be paid for the apprehension and confinement in any Jail in North Carolina, of JOHN CHAVIS, who killed Alexander Swindall, on Friday the 17th inst. at Elizabeth Town. Chavis is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, might be mistaken for a white man, being the third generation from negro ancestors. He has dark hair and heavy eyebrows.

SAMUEL SWINDALL.

Elizabeth Town, Bladen county, Nov. 20. 43-4t

NEW STOCK OF
Books and Stationary.

THE Subscriber has just received his FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF SCHOOL, LAW, THEOLOGICAL, MEDICAL AND **Miscellaneous BOOKS.**

Letter, Cap and Bill Paper, Blank Books of all kinds, Pocket and Pen Knives, Gold and Silver Pencils, Gold Pens, Quills, Steel Pens, Pen Holders, Ladies' Work Boxes, Ink Stands of all kinds, Mathematical Instruments, Letter and Note Envelopes, Drawing Pencils, Motto Wafers, Sealing Wax, Note Paper, Backgammon Boards, Visiting Cards, Bristol Boards, Perforated Paper, Boxes Paints, Indelible Ink, Card Cases, Ivory Folders, Pencil Points, Tooth Brushes, Thermometers, &c.

E. J. HALE.

August 16.

NEW BOOKS.

TAYLOR and his Campaigns, 10 cts; Life of Gen Cass, 25; Gowrie, by James; Harold, by Bulwer, 2 parts, 50; The Dreamer and The Worker, 25; The Fortune Hunter, 25; The Henpecked Husband, 25; The Little Wife, 25; The Trapper's Bride, 25; The Renegade, 25; The Half Sisters, 25; Nine, an old Friend's Story, 25, Webster's large Dictionary; Brown's Short Catechism; Mitchell's Ancient Geography, &c. &c., just received.

E. J. HALE.

Sept 12.

For the Country Merchants.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends in the interior, who ship their Goods through this channel, that we have constructed a large and spacious Warehouse at the Wharves in Lower Fayetteville, where we will receive in Store and forward *correctly* and with despatch all Goods entrusted to our care. This arrangement will save to the owners one-half the Drayage paid on goods up town, which is an equivalent of 10 per cent discount on the bills of freight up the River.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, Dec 29, 1847. 93tf

Let your packages be marked "Care J. & T. Waddill, Fayetteville."

Are you Insured!

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ETNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. Thomas K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

Protection Insurance Company.
FIRE AND MARINE,
Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM CONNER, Sec'y.

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.

July 20, 1848. 99tf

NAUTILUS MUTUAL
Life Insurance Company.

THE Agents of this Company, besides the usual Life risks, are prepared to take risks on the lives of Slaves, to the amount of three-fourths of the value.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.

Fayetteville, Jan. 19, 1848. 99tf

POPULAR REMEDIES.

THE most popular remedies of the present day are those which cleanse and purify the blood, and which are known to be innocent in their qualities. Such remedies as Antimony, Mercury, Zinc, and having recourse to Bleeding in disease, are now, it is hoped, going out of fashion, and Vegetable remedies will be soon the popular medicine. Then BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS will be used and appreciated. They are known to act beneficially on every part of the body: being taken up by the chyle they pass into the blood, which they purify, and it should be remembered that they *only* remove those parts from the blood which were the cause of inflammation or disease of any kind—Nothing is equal to ridding the vitiated humors with a vegetable medicine of this kind, which eighty-four years have proved never to do injury, but always good.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville at E. J. Hale's Book Store, the only authorised Agency.

November 10, 1848. 41-4m

BECKWITH'S
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS.

THOSE who are laboring under indigestion, and those who are willing to abandon the pernicious use of Calomel, not directed by a Physician, may satisfy themselves of the efficacy of these Pills, by referring to the testimony and names, accompanying each box, of many of the most distinguished men in this country. None are genuine without the written signature of the Proprietor upon each box. For sale by

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Feb 14, 1848. 2tf

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work, revised and corrected to January 1846. Just published. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

PIANO FORTES FOR SALE.

PIANOS manufactured by NEWMAN & BROTHER, Baltimore. Having made an arrangement with the firm, I am ready to receive orders. Their Pianos have received the highest commendation; are manufactured upon the most approved principle, with Metallic Plate, Tension Bar, and enclosed in an iron frame to prevent them so frequently getting out of tune, as Pianos are generally accustomed to. Inquire of

L. H. WHITAKER,
Agent for Newman & Brother.

Fayetteville, Dec. 4, 1848. 44-3w

Lime, Plaster, & Roman Cement.

A NEW Supply, of superior quality, just received and for sale by

Dec. 1. B. ROSE & SON.

Carriage Springs & Axles.

A NEW and general assortment, for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.

Dec. 1, 1848. 44-3t

THE Undersigned have now in store, a very full and general assortment of

Swedes, English & American Iron,

Of almost every size and shape, to which they invite the attention of purchasers.

Dec. 4.—3t B. ROSE & SON.

HOUSE TO RENT.

MRS. PERRY'S HOUSE, near the Bridge, to be rented. Possession given the 1st of January next. Inquire at the house.

Fayetteville, Nov. 28, 1848. 44-3w

Valuable Land Sale

THE Subscriber offers for sale the PLANTATION on which he resides, containing 718 acres, situated between three and four miles from Laurel Hill, on Jordan's Creek, and is regarded as one of the most valuable Farms in that whole region of country. It is well adapted to the production of Corn, Wheat and Cotton; is in a high state of improvement, with large and excellent Dwelling House and every necessary building. Twelve or fifteen hands may be employed to advantage on the farm; and it may be bought on the most accommodating terms, on application to the Subscriber on the premises.

JAS. H. McQUEEN.

Richmond county, Nov. 30, 1848. 44-4w

JUST RECEIVED.

150 CASKS superior unslacked LIME. For sale by

H. LEETE.

Dec. 2, 1848. 35tf

10,000 fine FRUIT TREES.

THE undersigned have, ready for sale, at their POMOLOGICAL GARDEN AND NURSERIES, a large collection of the finest kinds of Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Apricot, Nectarine, &c.

Orders should be directed to J. & T. Lindley, Cane Creek, Chatham county, N. C.

Catalogues may be obtained at the North Carolina Bookstore.

J. & T. LINDLEY.

Nov. 29, 1848. 44-3w

Desirable Residence to Rent.

THE Subscriber will rent the place on which he now resides, on the Wilmington Road, 3 miles East of Fayetteville, having an excellent Grape Arbor on the premises. Possession given 1st January. R. McNABB.

October 30, 1848. 39tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed from his old stand on the South side of Person street, to Dr. Robinson's New Brick Building on the North side of Person street, opposite the Bank of Cape Fear, and is ready to wait on old and new customers. I have on hand, and am now receiving, a good assortment of good

GROCERIES,

Which I will sell as low as the same articles can be afforded in this market. I will take in payment either Cash or Produce.

I have also on hand several Accounts and Notes now due, which I should like to exchange for Cash or Produce. Cash would be preferred.

DANIEL JOHNSON.

Nov. 20, 1848. 42-1m

HENRIETTA
STEAM BOAT COMPANY.

THE Offices of the President and Agent of this Company, are located in Robinson's Building, up stairs, opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

GURDON DEMING, President.
DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent.

Nov. 20, 1848. 42-1m

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed their stock of GOODS to the Store recently occupied by Mr. John M. Rose, where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers.

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.

Nov. 11, 1848. 41-6w

The Niagara Shower-Bath,

AN entirely new article for Shower-Bathing, with cold or warm water. A great and important improvement is made in this Shower-Bath over all others, by throwing the water immediately on the body without wetting the head, unless at the will or pleasure of the bather; but a greater point is gained by being enabled to bathe with warm water, which no other Shower Bath is adapted to—and most important of all, the Bath can be medicated without injury to the hair.

Many persons cannot take a cold bath—their case is met in this, as they can regulate the temperature of the water to suit their wish, and commence bathing at any season of the year without any unpleasant result. Ladies can have the advantage of bathing without wetting the head or covering the same.

The arrangements are simple and complete, and not liable to get out of order. The Bath can be adjusted to suit any height, from a small child to the tallest person. When the door is closed, the fixtures are hid, and the outside appearance is that of a neat piece of furniture.

They have received the approbation of several medical gentlemen—others are requested to call and examine them.

Manufactured by the Patentee,

EPHRAIM LARRABEE,
24 South Calvert street, Baltimore.

BATHING.—*Read what Armstrong says:*

Do not omit, ye who would health secure,
The daily fresh ablution, that shall clear
The sluices of the skin; enough to keep
The body sacred from indecent soil.
Still to be pure, even if it did not conduce
(As much as it does) to health, very greatly worth
Your daily pains; 'tis this adorns the rich;
The want of this is poverty's worst foe.
With this external virtue, age maintains
A decent grace; without it, youth and charms
Are loathsome.

Sept. 18, 1848. 34-Y

"*Crab Orchard, too.*"—The Knoxville Tribune tells as good an election story as can be found.

There is a place in the mountains of East Tennessee called "Crab Orchard." It was once said there, by a worthy preacher, that "the Lord had sent preachers into the world, and *to Crab Orchard, too.*" In the late election campaign a Col. H. went down to Crab Orchard to preach Locofocoism among the mountaineers. He preached three hours alone with no human being to oppose him, and thought his chance for converts was capital. The mountain chaps listened, quiet as lambs, and were very respectful. Then came the election, and the vote of Crab Orchard stood thus:

Taylor	87	Cass	0!

FURTHER OF THE GOLD MINES.
From the Journal of Commerce.

It may not be improper, under the circumstances, to say that the very interesting letter annexed is from Rev. Walter Colton, Alcalde of Monterey. This is a sufficient voucher for the statements contained in it:

MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA, Aug. 29, 1848.

The gold discoveries still continue—every day brings some new deposite to light. It has been found in large quantities on the Sacramento, Feather river, Yerba river, the American Fork—north and south branches—the Cosamer, and in many dry ravines, and indeed on the tops of high hills. The extent of country in which it is ascertained to exist extends some two hundred miles north and south and some sixty east and west; and these limits are every day enlarging by new discoveries. On the streams, where the gold has been subjected to the action of water and sand, it exists in fine grains; on the hills and among the clefts of the rocks it is found in rough, jagged pieces, of a quarter or half an ounce in weight, and sometimes two or three ounces.

At present the people are running over the country and picking it out of the earth here and there, just as a thousand hogs let loose in a forest would root up groundnuts. Some get eight or ten ounces a day, and the least active one or two. They make the most who employ wild Indians to hunt it for them. There is one man who has sixty Indians in his employ—his profits are a dollar a minute. The wild Indians know nothing of its value, and wonder what the pale faces want to do with it; they will give an ounce of it for the same weight of coined silver, or a thimble full of glass beads, or a glass of grog. And white men themselves often give an ounce of it, which is worth at our mint eighteen dollars or more, for a bottle of brandy, a box of soda powders, or a plug of tobacco.

As to the quantity which the diggers get, take a few facts as evidence. I know seven men who worked seven weeks and two days, Sundays excepted, on Feather river; they employed on an average fifty Indians, and got out in these seven weeks and two days two hundred and seventy-five pounds of pure gold. I know the men and have seen the gold, and know what they state to be a fact—so stick a pin there. I know ten other men who worked ten days in company, employed no Indians, and averaged in these ten days fifteen hundred dollars each; so stick another pin there! Not one of these statements would I believe, did I not know the men personally, and know them to be plain matter of fact men—men who open a vein of gold just as coolly as you would a potato hill.

The gold is obtained in a variety of ways; some wash it out of the sand with bowls, some with a machine made like a cradle, only longer and open at the foot, while at the other end, instead of a squalling infant, there is a grating upon which the earth is thrown, and then water; both pass through the grating; the cradle is rocked, and, being on an inclined plane, the water carries off the earth, and the gold is deposited in the bottom of the cradle. So the two things most prized in this world, gold and infant beauty, are both rocked out of their primitive state, one to pamper pride, and the other to pamper the worm. Some forego cradles and bowls as too tame an occupation, and mounted on horses, half wild, dash up the mountain gorges, and over the steep hills, picking the gold from the clefts of the rocks with their bowie knives—a much better use to make of these instruments than picking the life out of men's bodies; for what is a man with that article picked out of him?

A larger party, well mounted, are following up the channel of the Sacramento, to discover where this gold, found in its banks, comes from, and imagine that near the river's fount they will find the great yellow mass itself. But they might as well hunt the fleeting rainbow. The gold was thrown up from the bed of the ocean with the rocks and sands in which it is found, and still bears, where it has escaped the action of the elements, vivid traces of volcanic fire. It often encases a crystal of quartz, in which the pebble lies as if it had slumbered there from eternity; its beautiful repose sets human artifice at defiance. How strange that this ore should have lain here, scattered about in all directions, peeping every where out of the earth, and sparkling in the sun, and been trod upon for ages by white men and savages, and by the emissaries of every scientific association in the world, and never till now have been discovered! What an ass man is, with all his learning! He stupidly stumbles over hills of gold to reach a rare pepper-pod or rifle a bird's nest!

The whole country is now moving on the mines. Monterey, San Francisco, Sonoma, San Jose, and Santa Cruz are emptied of their male population. A stranger coming here would suppose he had arrived among a race of women, who, by some anomalous provision of Nature, multiplied their images without the presence of the other sex. But not a few of the women have gone too, especially those who had got out of tea; for what is a woman without her tea-pot?—a pythoness without her shaking tripod, an angel that has lost his lyre. Every bowl, tray, piggin, and warming-pan have gone to the mines; every thing, in short, that has a scoop in it that will hold sand and water. All the iron has been worked up into crowbars, pickaxes, and spades. And all these roll back upon us in the shape of gold.—We have therefore plenty of gold, but little to eat, and still less to wear. Our supplies must come from Oregon, Chili, and the United States. Our grain gold, in exchange for coin, sells for nine and ten dollars the ounce, though it is well known to be worth at the mint in Philadelphia eighteen dollars the ounce at least. Such is the scarcity of coin here.

We want a mint. Let Congress send us one at once over the Isthmus; else this grain gold goes to Mazatlan, to Chili, and Peru, where it is lost to our national currency. Over a million of gold, at the lowest computation, is taken from these mines every month; and this quantity will be more than doubled when the emigration from the States, from Oregon, the Sandwich Islands, and the Southern republics arrives. Send us a mint! I could give you forty more illustrations of the extent and productiveness of these mines, but no one will believe what I *have* said without my name, and perhaps but few with it.

The California Gold.—The specimens of gold, recently brought from California by Lieut. Loeser, have been placed in the office of the Secretary of War. The Union says:

"The specimens have all the appearance of the native gold we had seen from the mines of North Carolina and Virginia, and we were informed that the Secretary would send the same chest, called a caddy, containing about $3000 worth of gold in lumps and scales, to the mints, to be melted into coin and bars, and most of it to be subsequently fashioned into medals, commemorative of the heroism and valor of our officers. Several of the other specimens he will retain for the present in the War Office as found in California, in the form of lumps, scales, and sand; the last named being of a different hue, from the bright yellow to black, without much appearance of gold."

More Riches from California.—Among the specimens of the mineral wealth of California which were brought to Washington on Thursday by Lieut. Loeser, were some grains of metal supposed to be *platina*, one of the heaviest metals; and also a rich specimen of cinnabar, or the ore of quicksilver, (very heavy.) They are transmitted to the mint, with the gold of California, also to be submitted to analysis. Some suppose that the quicksilver mine of California may prove more valuable even than its placers of gold.—The high price of quicksilver, so important a material for extracting gold from its combinations, has hitherto prevented the working of many of the mines. Should this treasure continue to be as abundant as it promises to do, and as this specimen of cinnabar indicates, the quicksilver mines of California will probably prove the richest in the world.—*Washington Union.*

Ho! for California.—From one end of the country to the other, the gold mania appears to infuse itself with the rapidity of pestilence. Here in Baltimore, as elsewhere, hundreds of young men are actually preparing, or waiting an opportunity to embark for the land of wealth. As an evidence of confidence in the enterprise, goods have been promptly proffered by merchants to some who casually mentioned their intention of going. The barque Louisiana sails from Philadelphia for California to-day. A New York letter of Thursday evening says:—

Balt. Sun, Saturday.

"The gold fever "runs like the cholera" in this city, and handbills are to be seen in every bar-room announcing the speedy departure of expeditions to California. I know of one large boarding house in this city, where twenty of the inmates have subscribed from $2,000 down to $300 each, to defray the expenses of a gold venture. The company will leave within a month. Another association, in which one individual has embarked $16,000, is now being organized, and will probably be ready to start for San Francisco by the first of March. The excitement in relation to the gold region is intense, especially among young men."

Another New York letter also says:—

"A vessel will leave here on Monday next for Chagres, and among the passengers will be some forty or more refiners and assayers, who will take with them crucibles, portable furnaces, and other apparatus necessary for converting the precious metal into bars, and sending it to New York. There is every probability that there will soon be a very great emigration from this city to California.

"A company of doctors, tailors, lawyers and printers is organizing in Greensborough, Mississippi, to emigrate to California."

Exhibition of the Deaf and Dumb.—The exhibition by the Pupils of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, under the efficient superintendence of W. D. Cooke, Esq., was attended by a very large concourse of persons, on Friday evening last. The proficiency and intelligence manifested by these unfortunates were as remarkable as they were interesting and affecting.

The State has just cause for self-gratulation in its establishment of this Institution. The consciousness, founded on such pleasing ocular evidence as has just been afforded, in our Legislature, of having thus benefitted the cause of humanity, and philanthropy, should stimulate to their increased exercise. The liberality of the State has given language to the mute, and hearing to the deaf. The piercing cries of the maniac ask the restoration of reason or the ministerings of kind solicitude—shall *they* not be given?

Raleigh Register.

Dr. Wayland, of Brown University, had a boy about six years old, who was anything but a fool. The Doctor placed him under the care of one of the students, with the charge that he should not go out without permission from his tutor. "May I go out?" at length inquired our hero. "No," was the laconic reply. A few minutes' pause followed. "May I go out?" again inquired the boy. "No," was again the response. The miniature edition of the Dr. slowly rose from his seat, took his cap and pushed for the door. "Stop," said the tutor, "do you know what '*no*' means?" "Yes," said Charley, "it is a particle of negation, and two of them coming together are equivalent to an affirmative."

His wit was his passport.

W. H. THOMAS.

The above gentleman is what we most emphatically call a *Miss Representative.* Standing for three counties that give Taylor 805 majority but a few days since, yet his vote has for days kept the Senate out of an officer and an organization at a heavy expense to the State. We wonder if he will vote with the same party for a United States Senator! If the above three counties were all that suffered from his vote we would just "*laugh at their calamity,*" but their foolish manoeuvering in August throws an enormous, useless, unjust tax upon the whole State. O that the Whigs this side of the ridge would learn to stick to *principles*, instead of giving their votes to men who go directly in the teeth of every thing they themselves advocate! But we hope the lessons we have learned this year will do us some good.—*Highland Messenger.*

ISTHMUS OF TEHUANTEPEC.

By the last arrival from Mexico (says the New Orleans Bulletin) we learn from good authority that the House of Manning & Mackintosh, of Mexico, who have taken charge of the great undertaking for opening a water communication between the two oceans, through the isthmus of Tehuantepec, have already begun a road for the transportation of all the materials necessary for this great work. The road is preparing for the purpose of establishing at once a temporary communication to the point where already the river Coatzacoalcos and the fine lakes bordering on the Pacific, and running into that ocean, can be navigated with safety and facility for the distance of forty miles by vessels of large tonnage.

The lands through this whole district are celebrated for their extraordinary fertility, and it abounds in timber of the greatest value, both for ship-building and furniture. The road now opening is to be completed within the ensuing eight months, and negotiations are now progressing between the undertakers and our Post Office Department for the regular transmission of the American mail by this route.

It will bring almost to our very doors, not only the productions of our own territories on the Pacific, but also the immense commerce of that ocean generally. The commercial destiny of New Orleans can never be completed until a regular water communication is established between the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific, and it is hardly possible to estimate the advantages which such an event will confer upon the Crescent city.

Plank Road from Schenectady to Saratoga Springs.—A meeting of the citizens of the Southern part of Ballston, Saratoga county, was held at Burnt Hills, for the promotion of this object. After the statements had been made relative to the anticipated profits of such a road, above $20,000 were subscribed, almost every farmer present living on the line of the road taking more or less of the stock. The sum proposed to be subscribed is $50,000. It is estimated that $10,000 will build the road.

From the New Orleans Delta, Dec. 2.

Office Seekers.—Some person remarked to General Taylor, the other day, that he must be much annoyed with applications for office. "No," replied the old gentleman, with that pleasant smile which lights up his features when he is playing the amiable, "I am not annoyed by them, because they were to be expected. Let them all send in their applications, and in proper time they will be duly considered. Some will have to be *appointed* and some *disappointed*, and those that are disappointed will be no worse off than they were before. As for myself, I would give them all offices, if I had them, for the offices belong to the people, whose servant I am. But," he added, "they will all have to be patient, and wait till I am President before I can act upon their applications. In February, I shall pay a visit to my old friend, Governor Crittenden, thence to Washington, where I shall be happy to see all of you whenever you visit the capitol." The *bonhomie* of this little speech produced a greater effect than the most cunningly non-committal discourse of the most skilful politician.

A new virtue has been discovered in coffee. The London Medical Gazette gives the result of numerous experiments with roasted coffee, proving that it is the most powerful means not only of rendering animal and vegetable effluvia innocuous, but of actually destroying them. A room in which meat in an advanced degree of decomposition had been kept for some time, was instantly deprived of all smell on an open coffee-roaster being carried through it, containing a pound of coffee newly roasted. In another room, exposed to the effluvium occasioned by the clearing out of a dung-pit, so that sulphuretted hydrogen and ammonia in great quantities could be chemically detected, the stench was completely removed within *half* a minute on the employment of *three* ounces of fresh roasted coffee, whilst the other parts of the house were permanently cleared of the same smell by being traversed with the coffee-roaster, although the cleansing of the dung-pit continued for several hours after.

The best mode of using the coffee as a disinfectant is to dry the raw bean, pound it in a mortar, and then roast the powder on a moderately heated iron plate, until it assumes a dark brown tint, when it is ready for use. Then sprinkle it in sinks or cesspools, or lay it on a plate in the room where you wish to have purified. Coffee acid or coffee oil acts more readily in minute quantities.

Kill a Gentleman for Yourself.—At the battle of Falkirk, a Highlander was engaged in rifling the pockets of an English officer he had just cut down, when a comrade cried out for "shares." "Hold off," cried the Scot, "can ye no kill a gentleman for yourself?"

He that helps the wicked, hurts the good.

North Carolina Legislature.

[The following items in the proceedings of the House of Commons of the 8th and 9th, were omitted by our Reporter in his report published last week:]—

Mr. McDowell, of Iredell, introduced a memorial and bill for the establishment of a new County to be called Graham. Referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. McNeill introduced a bill to incorporate the Trustees of Antioch Academy, in the County of Robeson. Referred to the Committee on Private bills.

Mr. Barringer introduced a bill in relation to the Militia laws, accompanied by Resolutions of a Military convention. Referred to Committee on Military affairs.

Mr. Stanly presented 6 memorials from citizens of Beaufort County, in relation to the Militia laws. Referred to the Committee on Military affairs.

Mr. Steele introduced certain resolutions in relation to the Militia laws. Referred to Committee on Military affairs.

Mr. Sheek introduced a bill, providing for an amendment to the Constitution of the State, in relation to the qualification of voters. Referred to Committee on Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Mebane from the Committee on Finance, reported unfavorably to the bill to amend the Revenue laws of the State. The bill did *not* pass its 2d reading.

The same gentleman reported back to the House with amendments, the bill to increase the revenue of the State, and recommended its passage.

Mr. Ellis moved to print the bill and the amendments, and make it the order of the day for Thursday next. Carried.

Mr. Paine, from the Judiciary Committee, reported unfavorably to the bill for the relief of witnesses in lawsuits removed from one County to another; and on motion of Mr. Campbell, the bill was indefinitely postponed.

The Speaker laid before the House sundry papers in relation to the contested election from Surry—Mr. Waugh [Loco] contesting the right of Mr. Oglesby [Whig] to hold his seat. Referred.

SENATE.

Monday, Dec. 11.

Mr. Shepard moved that the message of the Governor, and the other papers, in relation to a Railroad from Raleigh to Charlotte, be referred to a Select Committee of five.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the unfinished business, being the amendment of Mr. Bower to the amendment offered by Mr. Gilmer, to the Preamble and Resolution introduced by Mr. Rogers on Saturday.

Mr. Washington called for a division of the question, so that it be first taken on striking out; which motion was put, and decided in the negative, Yeas 21, Nays 26.

The question then recurred upon the amendment offered by the Senator from Guilford, which was agreed to: Yeas 25; Nays 22.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the Preamble and Resolution, as amended, and decided in the affirmative, Yeas 31; Nays 17.

[The Resolution of Mr. Rogers fixes the 20th inst. to elect a United States Senator, and the amendment of Mr. Gilmer declares, that in the election of this Officer, "the members of this General Assembly should represent the political opinions of a majority of the people of the whole State, *as clearly ascertained on the 7th of November last.*" The amendment was adopted by a vote of 25 to 22—and the original Preamble and Resolution, as amended, by a vote of 31 to 17. The 22 Locofocos who voted against Mr. Gilmer's truly republican amendment were, Messrs. Ashe, Berry, Bethel, Bower, Collins, Conner, Doake, Evans, Faison, Graham, Hawkins, Hester, Moye, Murchison, Rogers, Speight, Spicer, Thomas of Haywood, Thompson of Wake, Walker, Ward, and Wooten.]

The Chair announced the committee on the connection of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad with Charlotte, viz: Messrs. Shepard, Walker, Battle, Hawkins and Gilmer.

Mr. Halsey offered the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be transmitted to the House of Commons for concurrence, viz:

Whereas, The General Assembly of the State of North Carolina now in Session have witnessed, with profound admiration, the zealous labors of Miss D. L. Dix, of New York, in the cause of the "Suffering Insane" within our borders; and whereas, this body is desirous of testifying its respect and gratitude for the enlarged and noble philanthropy which has prompted her labors,

It is Resolved, That the thanks of the People of this State are due, and through this General Assembly, representing the people, are hereby tendered, to that amiable Christian Philanthropist, for her self sacrificing devotion to the cause of those unfortunate sons and daughters of North Carolina, whose claims she has so ably and eloquently urged.

Resolved, further, That his Excellency, the Governor, be requested to transmit to Miss Dix a copy of the above Preamble and Resolutions.

Mr. Washington introduced a bill to secure the title to purchasers of land sold under execution. Read 1st time, and referred to Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Bower, a bill limiting the time of the service of Sheriffs. [Provides that a sheriff shall not serve longer than two terms.] Passed its first reading.

Mr. Walker, presented a bill to incorporate Mecklenburg Agricultural Society. Referred to Committee on Internal Improvements.

A message was received from the House of Commons, transmitting the Report of the Public Treasurer, and statements of the Bank of the State, and Newbern Bank, with a proposition to print. Concurred in.

Mr. Murchison introduced a bill to alter the Revised Statutes, Chapter 104. Passed its first reading and referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

The engrossed bill from the House to divide the County of Stokes, and form a new County to be called Forsythe, was taken up, and read the third time and passed, Yeas 32. Nays 9.

Mr. Gilmer moved that a message be sent to the House of Commons, proposing to vote for Circuit Court Judge, to fill the vacancy caused by the acceptance of the Hon. R. M. Pearson of a seat on the Supreme Court Bench, and nominated the Hon. Wm. H. Battle for the appointment. Ayes 24 Nays 24. The chair voted in the negative, and the motion was rejected.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Satterthwaite introduced a resolution, to raise a Joint Select Committee of three on the part of each House, to enquire into the propriety of changing the time of the meeting of the General Assembly. Adopted.

Mr. McCleese introduced a bill more effectually to suppress traffic with slaves. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Ellis introduced a bill to regulate the duties of Sheriffs. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Trull introduced a bill in relation to Jurors in the County of Union. Referred to Committee on Private bills.

Mr. Williams, of New Hanover, presented a memorial in relation to Raleigh and Wilmington Railroad. Referred to Committee on Finance.

Mr. Nichols introduced a resolution to tax Tenpin Alleys. Adopted.

Mr. White introduced a resolution to amend the Militia Laws. Adopted.

Mr. Atkin from the committee to superintend the election of Judge reported Pearson 83; Strange 74; and a few scattering votes. Pearson having received a majority of the whole number of votes, was duly elected.

SENATE.

Tuesday, Dec. 12.

Mr. Eborn introduced a bill to amend the 10th Section of the 102d Ch. of the Rev. Statutes, concerning Pedlars. Referred.

Mr. Thomas, of Haywood, petition for a Turnpike Road from Waynesville to the Tennessee line; also a petition for a Turnpike Road up the Nantahala river: both were referred.

Mr. Smith introduced resolutions on the subject of Common Schools, which were referred.

Mr. Gilmer presented a bill concerning the practice of the Law. Read first time.

The following bills were read the third time and passed:

To unite the Roanoke Railroad and Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and for other purposes.

To empower the Roanoke Navigation Company to become common carriers of Agricultural produce, goods, wares and merchandize, upon Roanoke, Dan, and Staunton rivers.

Mr. Kendall called up the bill to pay witnesses for their attendance before a Clerk and Master, Commissioner to take an account, &c, which, after some discussion, was rejected.

A message was received from the House of Commons, informing the Senate that they have laid upon the table their resolutions to go into an election of U. S. Senator, on the 20th instant, and proposing to go into that election to-day at 12 o'clock.

The question being on concurring in this proposition, Mr. Gilmer called for the Ayes and Noes. They were taken as follows: Yeas 25, Nays 23.

The Senate then voted. When the name of Mr. Thomas, of Haywood, was called, he rose and said that his position was a peculiar one. He believed the will of his Constituents was in favor of T. L. Clingman, and he therefore gave their vote instead of his own.

Mr. Davidson, from the Committee appointed to superintend the election of U. S. Senator, reported that there was no election.

The bill to amend the Rev. Stat. Ch. 104, concerning public bridges and ferries, was indefinitely postponed.

The bill to limit the term of Sheriffs, was laid upon the table, Yeas 32, Nays 17.

Mr. Lillington presented the resignation of the Hon. R. M. Pearson, as Judge of the Superior Courts, which was read, and ordered to be sent to the other House.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Ferebee introduced a resolution to send a message to the Senate, proposing to raise a joint select committee, of one on the part of the Senate and two on the part of the House, to wait on Charles Manly and inform him of his election as Governor of the State, &c. Adopted.

Mr. Hargrave introduced a bill to exempt the Wardens of the Poor and the county Trustee of the county of Anson from military duty. Referred.

Mr. Palmer offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary committee to inquire into the propriety of establishing a mode for removing Justices of the Peace from office for misbehaviour. Adopted.

Mr. Caldwell of Guilford introduced a resolution instructing the committee on Finance to inquire into the propriety of allowing the Banks of the State to issue small bills. Adopted.

Mr. Shuford introduced a bill to provide for tax collectors in every county in the State. Referred.

Mr. Courts from the committee on Propositions and Grievances reported unfavorably to the bill to establish a new county, named Graham. Mr. McDowell of Iredell moved to lay the bill on the table. Carried.

Mr. Dancy from committee on Private bills reported favorably on the bill to incorporate Union company in the town of Fayetteville. The bill passed 2d reading.

The bill to incorporate a Female college in the county of Anson; the bill to incorporate Blount Creek Manufacturing Company in the town of Fayetteville; the bill to amend an act entitled an act to regulate the Inspection of Turpentine; the bill to incorporate the Summerfield Guards in the county of Guilford; the bill to incorporate the Foresters a company in the county of Richmond; severally passed their 3d reading.

Mr. Leach of Davidson nominated Hon. George E. Badger for Senator of U. S.—and moved to send a message to the Senate, informing that body of said nomination. Carried.

The House then proceeded to vote.

SENATE.

Wednesday, Dec. 13.

Mr. Patterson, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported the bill to provide for making a Turnpike Road from Salisbury west to the line of the State of Georgia, without amendment, and recommended its passage.

Mr. Halsey presented a resolution providing for a Select Committee of one from each Judicial District, to consider the expediency of forming additional Judicial Districts.

Bills presented.—By Mr. Worth, to amend the act of 1846–7 entitled an act to provide for a re-assessment of the lands of the State, and a more accurate enlistment of taxable polls. Passed first reading.

The bill to incorporate Island Ford Manufacturing Company, at Franklinsville, in Randolph, passed 3d reading.

The bill to expedite the trial of cases belonging to the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, was taken up and rejected.

Mr. Dickson introduced a bill to incorporate Union Chapter, in the County of Duplin. Referred.

Mr. Leach, of Davidson, moved to send a message to the Senate, proposing to go into the election on Saturday next, of a Judge of the Superior Court, in place of Hon. R. M. Pearson, resigned. Carried.

Mr. Love nominated the Hon. Wm. H. Battle. Mr. Dobbin added the name of Mr. John W. Ellis.

Mr. Mebane, from the Committee on Finance, reported unfavorably to the bill to amend an act entitled an act to increase the Public Revenue.

On motion of Mr. Ellis, the bill was postponed for the present.

The Speaker announced the arrival of the hour for taking up the order of the day—Mr. Steele's Resolutions.

Mr. Mebane offered the following Substitute for all but the last:

Resolved, That the just and rightful method of settling the question of extending Slavery over the territories of the United States, acquired by the recent treaty with Mexico, would be by the continuation of the line of the Missouri Compromise to the Pacific Ocean.

Mr. Steele then addressed the House at some length, after which the question on the motion of Mr. Mebane to strike out all but the last and insert the amendment offered by him, recurred, when Mr. Ellis called for a division of the question, and the House refused to strike out.

Mr. Mebane then proposed the following amendment:

Resolved, That His Excellency, the President of the United States, did not violate the Constitution in giving his official sanction to the Oregon bill, notwithstanding the clause in said bill, prohibiting Slavery in the territory of Oregon.

Upon this amendment, the Ayes and Noes were demanded, and decided in the Negative, 83 to 26.

The question on the Resolutions came up, when Mr. McDowell of Iredell expressed his views in relation to the principles involved in them; after which, Mr. Miller moved for their indefinite postponement—and upon this motion there was a considerable discussion, which was participated in by Messrs. Mebane, Rayner, Stanly, Dobbin, Jones of Orange, and Leach of Davidson.

The House refused to postpone by a vote of 72 to 38.

On motion of Mr. Biggs, the House then adjourned.

SENATE.

Thursday, Dec. 13, 1848.

The following bills passed their third reading:

To incorporate Mecklenburg Agricultural Society;

In explanation of the 10th Sec. Ch. 34, Revised Statutes, relating to Crimes and punishments;

Concerning the Practice of the Law.

A message was received from the House of Commons, proposing that the two Houses vote forthwith for Public Treasurer. Concurred in; and the House informed by message that Charles L. Hinton is in nomination.

The Senate then voted—for Hinton 41; Scattering 7.

Mr. Patterson called up, upon its second reading, the bill to establish a new County by the name of Watauga. This bill gave rise to a discussion, between Messrs. Thompson, of Bertie, Bower, Shepard, and Patterson. A motion for its recommitment to the Committee of Propositions and Grievances with instructions, prevailed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Mebane, from the Committee on Finance, reported that the committee had examined the books and vouchers in the offices of Comptroller and Treasurer, and found them to correspond with the printed Reports, and that the duties of these officers had been faithfully discharged.

Mr. Spivey introduced a bill to amend an act in relation to Common Schools.—Referred.

Mr. McIntosh introduced a bill in relation to Weights and Measures. Referred.

Mr. Thigpen, from the committee to superintend the election of Treasurer, reported as follows: Whole number of votes 158; for Hinton 145; Scattering 13.

The Speaker announced the order of the day to be the unfinished business of yesterday—the Resolutions of Mr. Steele.

Mr. T. R. Caldwell offered the following amendment:

Resolved, That nothing in the Resolutions contained is intended or shall be so construed as to afford any "*aid or comfort*" to the doctrine of Nullification.

Mr. Stanly offered an amendment to insert after "*doctrine*" "*odious and abominable*," which was accepted.

Mr. Miller moved to refer the Resolutions to a select committee of four. Carried by a vote of 57 to 53.

Mr. T. R. Caldwell moved to refer to the same committee the following amendment offered by Mr. McDowell of Bladen:

Resolved, That in order to settle the question of the power of Congress over slavery in the Territories, and to secure permanency to the Union, it is the opinion of this Legislature that the Missouri Compromise line should be extended to the Pacific Ocean.

Mr. Paine, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported back to the House, with amendments, the bill for the more speedy and certain administration of justice.

On motion of Mr. Satterthwaite, the bill was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Courts, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported unfavorably to the bill for the better regulation and government of slaves.

On motion of Mr. McCleese, the bill was indefinitely postponed.

The Speaker announced the select committee on the Resolutions of Mr. Steele—Messrs. Dobbin, Rayner, S. J. Person, and Paine.

A BANK AT FAYETTEVILLE.

From the letter of our Raleigh correspondent, we suppose, a proposition to establish a Bank at Fayetteville, with a Branch at Wadesborough, will be pressed upon the consideration of the Legislature during its present session. Very good.—We trust that the proposition may meet with a favorable reception at the hands of this body. Fayetteville has never had a principal bank; and we feel entirely confident that the commercial interests of the place require the establishment of such an institution. We cannot answer the inquiry of our correspondent as to the probable amount of stock that would be taken in Richmond, Anson, and the adjoining counties: but there can be no doubt as to the propriety of establishing a branch at this place. It is greatly needed; and the business of this and the surrounding counties would insure it, as we think, a handsome dividend on the capital invested. The resources of this section of country are very considerable; and the activity and enterprise of our people are constantly calling for the accommodation that could be afforded to them so well in no other way as through the instrumentality of an establishment of this kind. Mr. Dobbin has our best wishes for the success of his projected measure; and we, for one, shall be much pleased to hear that our members have given him a helping hand in carrying it through the several stages of legislation.

N. C. Argus.

Mr. Stephens of Georgia.—Few men have attracted more of the public attention, and commanded more of the public respect and regard, than the Hon. A. H. Stephens. The whole country sympathised with him when, a few months ago, he was nearly cut to pieces by the dirk of a man two or three times his own size. His return to his seat in the present Congress was therefore hailed with peculiar pleasure by his brother Whigs. The Rough and Ready Club of Washington held a meeting especially to honor him. In acknowledgement of that compliment he delivered a characteristic speech, from a sketch of which, in the Intelligencer, we make the following amusing extract:—

Mr. Stephens dwelt for some time on the effects of the election of Gen. Taylor and Mr. Fillmore upon the country generally. He alluded to the present Administration: its mischievous and wicked policy; its wild and dangerous schemes of aggression and conquest; its corrupt efforts to perpetuate its existence of misrule, and the signal rebuke and reprobation it had received at the hands of the people. Upon this branch of the subject he took occasion to allude to the late message, which he said he presumed most, if not all, had *seen*, though he doubted if many had *read*. Not satisfied with the efforts made in the canvass, the President seemed to think it devolved on him to make a sort of official re-argument of the matter. Great was the labor; and not a little spirit of disgust and dissatisfaction was manifest. He was struck with the remark of a friend in the House, while the elaborate and ill-timed as well as ill-tempered document was being read by the Clerk. Some one said Mr. Polk is like a lawyer arguing a case after it is decided. This friend, whom you all know, (Mr. Collamer,) said he was rather like a lawyer he heard of in Vermont, who, upon being reprimanded by the Judge for speaking after the judgment of the Court was pronounced, replied that he was not by any means arguing his cause again, but only *damning the decision*. [Laughter.] This indeed seems to be the object of Mr. Polk's last long tirade. One part of it, however, reminded him so forcibly of an interesting incident in the campaign that Mr. S. begged to relate it.

The President in his message says: "It is believed that, looking to the great aggregate of all our interests, the whole country was never more prosperous than at the present period, and never more rapidly advancing in wealth and population."

Now, it so happened, as he had been informed, that a stump orator down in Tennessee, during the canvass, was disposed to indulge in the same strain. He said that General Cass was pledged to carry out the principles of the present glorious Administration; and he appealed to the people to know if the country was ever more prosperous. "When did you ever get so much for cotton, for bacon, for corn, and for wheat? and when was labor ever so well rewarded, and did manufactures of all kinds—wool, cotton and iron—flourish as they do now?" But before he got further, a shrewd, cute partisan in the crowd, who knew that that sort of an argument was doing no *good*, but much *harm*, to the cause, (for cotton, the great staple of the South, you all know, is lower than it ever was known to be, and almost every thing else for market is in the same condition,) could not stand it any longer; and, rising from his seat, he exclaimed, "*John Jemminy!* don't say any thing more on that subject; talk about Jackson!"—[Laughter.] I think Mr. Polk (said Mr. S.) had better profit by the lesson. [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. Clay.—We are gratified to be able to announce to the numerous friends of our distinguished fellow-citizen, that his health has greatly improved within the last few days—so much that he is now taking exercise in his carriage. He visited this city yesterday for the first time for five weeks. His health, we hope, will in a short time now be completely restored.

Lexington Observer, 6th.

The Hon. Solon Borland has been elected by the Legislature of Arkansas to be a Senator of the United States for six years, commencing the 4th of March, 1849. [He had previously been elected to fill the unexpired term of the Hon. A. H. Sevier, who resigned to take the appointment of Minister to Mexico.]

Gen. Taylor's Reported Resignation.—A contemporary was in error in saying that Gen. Taylor had forwarded his resignation to the War Department, to take effect on the 1st February. Gen. Taylor is at present actively engaged in arranging and settling up every thing connected with his forty years' service in the army, which he wishes and intends shall be finally closed previous to his assuming his new and more responsible duties. When that is accomplished, and all the arrangements completed for the transfer of his command, he will then send in his resignation, and not sooner.

N. O. Bulletin, Dec. 1.

Gen. Taylor was burned in effigy by the Locofocos of Pike county, Illinois, when they heard of his election.

California Gold, at the Mint.—The "Pennsylvanian" of Saturday has the following paragraph:

"We learn that a deposite of 16,000 dollars of California gold was made at the mint yesterday, by a gentleman just arrived via Panama, who brings with him an equal amount belonging to other parties. The deposite, though not yet assayed, has been sufficiently tested to prove it to be of unusual purity. We understand other parties in the city are in possession of specimens of great value."

LETTER FROM A GOLD DIGGER TO HIS UNCLE.

TRANSCRIBED ACCURATELY.

Californey, 17 Augt., 1848.

Dear Uncle—I write this to go hum to you by a vessel that sails when the folks on board are willin to go; but at present they are all gone gold diggin, and if they ain't no better off than I be in the way of keeping gold after it is dug out, I don't know when she will sail.

Every body quits work and goes for gold. The whaleman drops the harpoon—the soldier drops the gun and bayonet, and the missionary drops the Bible, and as for tracts—the only tracks he makes or uses is right off to the gold region. I work'd there myself about a month, and got as much gold as I thought would last me all my life, but it is nigh upon all gone already. I wore out my shoes and trowsers and jacket, and when I come to buy new ones I found they were worth more than their weight in gold. I wish Col. Benton was here; I reckon he'd larn something new about gold, and other folks too, who say there is nothing valuable but gold, say what I now know is an everlastin and eternal humbug. There ain't no prices now in all these diggins; the question is, when you ask the price of anything, "How much gold have you got?" And the measure is a handful. I do raly believe, if things go on as they have begun and Californy gits to be a state of the Union and issues state bonds, no body will take any of them unless it is stipulated in the bond that it never shall be paid off in gold no how and no way in the world. Tell aunt Nancy and cousin Betsey to sell off at once their gold beads and gold rings they set so much store by, for they aint of no more valy than so much pewter. My notion is now that there is a great chance for trade by agreeing to buy anything in creation (except gold,) and to pay in gold at so much per ounce at its present legal valy, which I believe is about sixteen dollars per ounce, and the fellow who sells property for sich pay will be about as bad off as if he lent ice in August and agreed to take as much ice in January for pay.

I have heard much said about "a golden age"—well, I think we have got it now, and will find after all it aint half so good as a good corn and potatoe and pork age. I am considerable bewildered by this state of things, for I find that the more gold one digs, the more gold he has got to pay for what he wants, and he aint a bit better off in the eend. I always thought we sot too much store by gold, and if a man had not gold he was nobody, no matter how much else he had; now a change is coming and gold has got to go down hill just as it made other things go down hill. I begin to think we have found here the head source of gold, and all the other gold diggins are but small streams and washings from this. There ain't no stock jobbing here, and no companies chartered—every man does his own diggin. There are some speckelators here who try to make some folks think that the gold is what they call "*Mikey*", but though you once told me not to believe that all was gold because it glittered, I guess I know the difference twixt gold and mikey as well as I know the difference twixt broad daylight and moon-shine—so no more at present.

Your loven nephew,

EZEKIEL BARNES,
late Corporal, Company B., N. Y.
Volunteers for California.

FROM THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.

The "Charleston Mercury" is busy in sowing the seeds of dissension. It thus ends one of its rigmaroles:—

"Every Southern man who trusts to *their* Northern hospitality, and the obligations of the Union, is openly plundered by their mobs and their Courts; while he who offers *them* hospitality in his own house, is in equal danger of robbery by the more cautious process of secret kidnapping."

This is simply false, designedly false, wickedly false. Southern men are welcomed North with open arms,—and the South is full of Northern men, that hold sacredly to the right of the South to be protected in its slave property, when protection it needs.

Such sort of incendiarism, and so designedly intended to alienate and break up the Union of the States, is maliciously wicked,—but it is as impotent as it is wicked. No South Carolina, or South Carolinas, can break up this Union;—and whoever threatens it, may as well be defied at the start, and hectored into doing their worst. Treason is treason, now, and to be met as treason, whatever garb it puts on.

The Union is immensely stronger now than it was in 1832, when South Carolina politicians then attempted, but in vain, to break it up. We have her now in a ligature, that she cannot twist,—the *cordon* of glorious and patriotic States, whose shores are washed by the Ohio and Mississippi rivers,—and whose mouth and market are in the powerful city of New Orleans. We have her, too, in the knot of Ocean steam navigation, and in the links of numerous rail roads, that tie down all treason to this Union, or act as halters to the traitors, who think of treason. The Union has been bound and knotted together since 1832, by bonds of such physical and moral strength, that neither South Carolina nor her allies elsewhere can sever it.

Two classes of men exist in this Union, who are ever doing all they can to dissolve it,—men in extremes, one of the South Carolina hot-bed school, and the other of the Abolition fanatics,—but the people will vote them, or, if necessary, put them down, whenever there is a necessity for it. Neither can divide or break up this Union, not if they all pull at it together, or if they pull at it apart. The Mississippi *cordon* cannot be parted. The North and the South and the West, are all chained together by the Great Lakes, the Chicago Canal, the Ohio Railroads to the Lakes, the Great Rivers of the West, whose mouth is near New Orleans, and by the tie now of Ocean Steam navigation. Thirty States cannot be parted by dissatisfaction of one, two, nor three.

The Wilmot Proviso may be passed, or it may not be,—and the Union will stand as it is. If there be an act of Congress to admit slavery into California and New Mexico, and it goes there,—the Union will stand,—or, if there be an act of Congress forbidding it, the Union will yet stand unshaken by the howls of nullification. We of the North acquiesced, for our love for the Union, in the unconstitutional and revolutionary annexation of Texas,—and, if California is admitted with slavery, we should have to acquiesce again,—and so the South, if the Wilmot Proviso is passed, will have to put up with it, and take the Union as it stands. The man does not live who can now, politically, survive an attempt to dissolve the Union.

The Wilmot Proviso is being enacted in California, by the discovery of the immense quantity of gold there, and by the consequent immense emigration which the discovery is inducing from the Free States of the North and West.

Some thirty or forty thousand free laborers, we presume, are about to be precipitated from the Northern Atlantic and Western free States upon the shores of the Pacific.—*N. Y. Express.*

An Abstraction.—The President says in his late Message, of the question of slavery in the Territories,—

"The question is believed to be *rather abstract than practical*, whether slavery ever can or would exist in any portion of the acquired territory, *even if it were left to the option of the slaveholding States themselves*. From the nature of the climate and productions, in much the larger portion of it, *it is certain it could never exist*; and in the remainder, the probabilities are it would not. But, however this may be, the question, involving, as it does, a principle of equality of rights of the separate and several States, as equal co-partners in the confederacy, should not be disregarded."

We have lately published evidence that the people of both California and New Mexico repudiate all idea of tolerating slavery within their bounds: and here is more of the same sort, in a recent letter from Col. J. D. Stevenson, the officer whom Mr. Polk sent to California in command of the regiment of volunteers:—

"That this territory is of great importance to the United States no one can doubt, as it will form the extreme boundary on the Pacific of our mighty Republic, a boundary, too, that can never be trodden by a slave. Whatever may be the action of Congress on this all-important subject, it can never affect this territory, *for here slaves can never exist as such*.—The best that can be imported, when their labor comes in competition with the Indian laborer, would not be worth their transportation. Indians can be hired at from $4 to $5 per month and their food, which consists of corn and beans only, and they will do as much work in a day as a negro slave.

"Besides, the whole people of the country are averse to Slavery; but if they were not, here the negro is as much respected as his master, and I have known some few instances of a slave (there are some few here among the officers) and his master visiting the same family, and while master was making love to one sister, *Ned* was amusing himself with another and prettier sister in a different part of the house, and I do not believe a negro would be refused if he should ask a girl in marriage, provided he was well behaved. *Therefore I say, my friend, that this Territory can never be the home of the slave.*"

This is a pleasant picture of society in our new territory! But it certainly shows that the Wilmot Proviso, and all that sort of thing that the country has been mad about for years past, is indeed an abstraction.

RALEIGH
MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on the first of January.

Tuition payable in advance.

Applications for admission may be made to
J. M. LOVEJOY, Principal.
Raleigh, Dec. 13. 46-9w

PRESERVE THE UNION!

NEW GOODS,
TO SUIT THE TIMES.

W. B. & T. S. JORDAN

HAVING recently purchased the entire Lot and Store-house extensively known as

McCALLUM'S STORE,

Respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they are now permanently located at that place, where they intend carrying on the mercantile business more extensively than ever, having for their motto—"Rigid economy, with small profits—accommodation, with honest principles, and a *nimble sixpence, with punctual payments*." They beg leave to return their sincere thanks to a generous public for the *distinguished* patronage already bestowed on them, hoping, by a judicious management, to merit a continuance of the same. They are now receiving direct from Charleston, the cheapest, best selected and most desirable Stock of Goods ever kept in this section of country, consisting as follows:

A varied assortment of Gentlemen's and Ladies' most approved Dress Goods, of the latest French, European, and Mexican styles and shades; together with some ten or twelve different styles of Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and Hose; Ready-made Clothing, of good materials and insured workmanship, consisting of the latest cuts of Cloaks, Over-coats, Sack, Hunting and Dress Coats; Vests and Pantaloons, of every shape and grade.

Also, a general assortment of Glass, China, and Crockery Ware, some of which are in sets, and are unsurpassed for beauty.

Also, a very heavy stock of Groceries, comprising the various qualities of Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Tea, Fish, Iron, Salt, &c. &c.

Hardware and Cutlery in abundance.

Also, a judicious selection of Confectionery, of every description kept in a country store.

A general assortment of Bridles, Saddles, Martingales, Harness, Upper and Sole Leather.

They are also Agents for many of the PATENT MEDICINES now in use, noted for the cure of many diseases common in our climate.

All of the above goods they offer to the public *exceedingly low for cash*, or to punctual dealers, on time.

Then good people, far and near,
Who have your "*wants* and *needs*,"
Come, there is nothing e'er to fear,
In looking at our goods.

McCallum's Store, Montgomery county,
Dec 8, 1848. 46 6w

East Boston, May 25, 1847.

Mr. S. W. Fowle—Sir: I have seen so much of the virtue of "Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry," that I feel it my duty to add my testimony in its praise. My son about 14 years of age, has for the last ten months been afflicted with a severe cough, pains in the side and body, and a gradual wasting, until he was but a mere living skeleton. I had had the advice of three Physicians, but none of them could give him any relief, and gradually yet surely he seemed to be sinking into the tomb. Happening accidentally to see some of your "Free Almanacs," we felt as though the Balsam would help him, as there was some cases that had been cured when they were as bad as he was. I therefore procured a bottle of Dr Kidder, the Agent in this place, and before he had used all of it he began to grow better, and by using three bottles his cough was all gone, and he is now enjoying good health, for which he is solely indebted, through the blessing of God, to Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

WM. DIXON.

Dr. Kidder says that the article has given universal satisfaction to his customers.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE, and by Dealers in Medicines generally in North Carolina.

THE PLOUGH, THE LOOM, AND THE ANVIL.—This is the title of a Monthly Magazine, published at Philadelphia by J. S. Skinner & Son—The Senior Editor being the same gentleman who, many years ago, established at Baltimore the first Agricultural paper ever printed in this country, and who has devoted nearly his whole life to the improvement of that and kindred interests. Each No. contains about 70 pages, mostly original, forming in a year about 800 pages, and the price is $3 a year, or $5 for two copies, $10 for five copies. We have not time to read much of such works; but from a somewhat attentive perusal of the No. for this month, we have been struck with the mass of practical information, and the sound views on Political Economy, which it furnishes. In an article for instance on "the power of consumption under the free trade and protective systems," we find such striking views as the following:—

"There is a glut of every thing needed for the convenience and comfort of man—food—coal—iron—cotton and cotton cloths—wool and woollens—and yet the laboring man finds it more difficult to obtain the supplies required for his comfort himself than he did when there was a glut of nothing. Why is it so? Because [illegible] where food and labor were on the spot exchanged for iron and coal and clothing. It has been [illegible] by the working of the system [illegible] tendency of which is that [illegible] to send his wheat, of which [illegible] fifteen bushels, across the ocean to [illegible] iron master for iron, who [illegible] his neighbor with potatoes [illegible] of which the earth yields [illegible] nourish his power of purchasing [illegible] tion. Throughout the whole [illegible] consumption has been diminished, [illegible] there is this glut of every thing [illegible] to increase, until the planters [illegible] determine *with one voice, and* [illegible] they *will* have at their [illegible] men necessary for converting their food [illegible] wool into the cloth and the iron [illegible] their wants. Let them do that, and the glut [illegible] cease."

The Editor goes on to quote from public documents to show, that whilst the [illegible] Pennsylvania is [illegible] most depressed [illegible] pression, under the Tariff of 1846, [illegible] cause the reduced duty shows [illegible] actually a decrease, of importations, [illegible] because the public prosperity has been so [illegible] by that act, that people cannot [illegible] as much as they could under the [illegible] From 1837 to 1842, the entire consumption [illegible] in the U. S. averaged 1,044,[illegible] This was under a low tariff. [illegible] the average was 2,122,787 tons [illegible] of 1847 having nearly doubled that of 1842. [illegible] for the year ending July 1848, the increase [illegible] 109,200 tons, which, but for the Tariff of 1846 would doubtless have been [illegible] market is glutted. The labor which [illegible] been employed in producing [illegible] coal has of necessity been driven to [illegible] thus helping to overstock the glut in that [illegible] and to lower the prices of all the products of the earth. And so [illegible] pursuits, to the cotton and iron interests, &c.

In an article on a late Agricultural Fair [illegible] Baltimore, we see that Mr. Skinner has a [illegible] appreciation of "a North Carolina ham"—[illegible] opinion the first in the world. "After all, [illegible] much depends on the age of the hog [illegible] *feeding and the curing*. For this, the [illegible] school of the [illegible] deemed to be the best, roaming where he [illegible] and not put under inconvenient restraint, [illegible] at years of [illegible] should weigh from 140 to 160. The ham [illegible] took the *second premium*, and there never [illegible] better this side of Westphalia, [illegible] pea fed ham of North Carolina, [illegible] should guess about 13 pounds; and the [illegible] fore, about 200. The hams of a hog [illegible] up for the tub, weigh about one-fifth [illegible] and they lose about one third in curing. [illegible] hog weighing 200 will give two hams [illegible] each, which will cure down to about 13 [illegible]

He gives the following as the [illegible] the Hams which took the premiums, [illegible] eaten, at the Fair:—

Mrs. Hauser's "the prize" Ham was cured by the following Recipe.—For twelve hams of common size, take 8 lbs. brown sugar, [illegible] crystalized saltpetre, and 5 lbs. fine [illegible] rub well with the mixture, and let [illegible] in a cask with the skins down, then [illegible] strong enough to bear an egg, and [illegible] quarts of lye from hickory ashes, [illegible] ing and skimming, cover the hams with the [illegible] and keep them down with [illegible] them in at 3 or 4 weeks, [illegible] smoke-house, and after 24 hours, smoke [illegible] hickory wood until cured, say 6 weeks. [illegible] ham was wrapped thickly [illegible] fore being boiled.

Thomas Duckett's Mode of curing the Hams offered at the Show, which took the Second Premium.—To 1000 weight of hams apply the following *mixture*, well rubbed on. [illegible] a bushel of fine salt, four pounds of saltpetre, [illegible] tea cupsful of red pepper, half a gallon of molasses, 1 gallon hickory ashes. Let the [illegible] packed away for 5 weeks [illegible] Then smoke for 3 or 4 weeks with green [illegible] wood and tobacco stalks, in which there is [illegible] quantity of saltpetre, and as soon as sufficiently smoked, cover them with pepper [illegible] es, well mixed, and sew them up in bags [illegible] tect them from the flies.

Extract from a letter to the Editor of the Observer, dated

Mississippi, Dec. 23, 1848.

"Our late great triumph is [illegible] in the highest degree. This county (Jasper) is [illegible] county of Mississippi, having given [illegible] increase of Whig votes in proportion to [illegible] gate, of any in the State. This was [illegible] mainly through the efforts of some sterling W[illegible] by the dissemination of the right sort of [illegible] and notwithstanding the existence of two [illegible] cratic Presses in this small place, and [illegible] Journal nearer than Jackson, we have carried this county for Old Zach! The State has gone for Cass, as it appears, by a small majority. [illegible] of the leading Whigs had despaired [illegible] the State, and are now surprized at [illegible] see how easily it might have been done [illegible] fully exerted themselves.

However, it would have added nothing [illegible] to the honor of the triumph; and it is gratifying to see that the States of Mississippi and S. C[illegible] one famed for Repudiation and the other for Nullification, have had no part in the victory."

Gen. Cass in his own State.—It [illegible] Gen. Cass has received the Electoral vote of Michigan, but he had not a majority of the votes of the people. The official vote stands, for Cass 30,687, for Taylor 23,940, for Van Buren [illegible] Majority against Cass 3,622.

The Seabord and Roanoke Railroad.—The Norfolk Courier of Monday, says that "measures are in contemplation which are likely to be very speedily consummated, for the renewal of this road." The Courier adds, that "matters are in the hands of men of capital, ability, energy and zeal, who may be relied upon to carry such measures as may be adopted into immediate effect.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trading for a note made payable to W[illegible] Simmons, of Montgomery County, N. C., by S. C. Bruce, John Morison, W. D. Dowd, and Noah Smitherman, for Nine hundred and fifty D[illegible] dated 25th March, 1848, which note was fraudulently obtained, and the undersigned obligors are determined not to pay it.

S. C. BRUCE.
JOHN MORISON.
W. D. DOWD.
NOAH SMITHERMAN.

December 13th, 1848. 1-4w

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1848.

THE LEGISLATURE.—We have little or nothing [illegible] to the details copied from the Raleigh papers [illegible] the views and facts of our Reporter.

The election in Yancey county resulted in the [illegible] of Edney, Whig. Edney 314, Garland [illegible] Jervis 95. Edney has taken his seat, but in[illegible] aiding the Whigs to settle the Senatorial [illegible] he has only added to the difficulty, by [illegible] with two other Whigs and eleven Locofocos for Mr Clingman.

A private letter from Raleigh consoles us with the assurance, that if Mr. Badger be not elected, [illegible] will be. This is right. The Whig party [of] North Carolina would be indignant if any other Whig, however worthy under other circumstances, should be elected to supercede Mr Badger, whose talents are pre-eminent, and whose personal character is above reproach. They would be [illegible] not more indignant if a Locofoco were elected. The three friends of Mr Clingman might elect Mr Badger, if they would, one Locofoco, [illegible] of Rockingham, being absent, so that 85 would be a majority.

Latest from Raleigh.

Reported for the Fayetteville Observer.

RALEIGH, Saturday Night, Dec 16, 1848.

This has been [illegible] the exciting week of the session, and I sincerely regret that more has [illegible] deserving condemnation than approval. [illegible] of some members, representing Whig constituencies, has been of a character which I feel satisfied will meet with a [illegible] at their hands. Sectional [illegible] personal [illegible], with a strong tincture of [illegible], have, I fear, created an insu[illegible] to Whig concert and unanimity of [illegible]. [illegible] will [illegible] to the best, however, [illegible] proper and patriotic considerations [illegible] matters to their wonted harmony.

[illegible] the Resolutions of Mr. Steele, of Richmond, was [illegible]. The resolutions [illegible] no good to the Whigs, [illegible] have been the cause of [illegible] awkward and unavoidable [illegible]. They have served [illegible] the introduction of abstract theories [illegible] having no control over [illegible]. Had the Resolutions been adopted [illegible] good would have [illegible] have resulted [illegible]. I am, therefore, [illegible] puzzled [illegible] strong [illegible] North Carolina Legislature, [illegible] Whigs [illegible]. The course [illegible] the substitute of Mr. Mo[illegible] was [illegible]. The substitute was as [illegible]:

[illegible] His Excellency the President [illegible] sanction to the Oregon [illegible] territory of Oregon.

[illegible] was taken on this Resolution [illegible] voted [illegible]. Mr. Dobbin [illegible] dating the late campaign [illegible] asked to [illegible] "Mr. Speaker," "Mr. Speaker," "Mr. Speaker!" [illegible] the House [illegible] "Mr. Speaker!" "Mr. Speaker!" [illegible] floor [illegible] says the Speaker [illegible] Locofocos [illegible] votes [illegible] they were willing to [illegible] the sceptre had departed [illegible]. Would they have so served [illegible] Dominion—never! The Resolutions of Mr. S[illegible] have been referred to a select committee, [illegible] have observed, where I trust they will [illegible].

[illegible] a series of Whig resolutions [illegible] in the Senate by Mr Rogers of Northampton [illegible] Locofoco Senators [illegible] party were as completely floored as [illegible] were in the House on the substitute to [illegible] Steele's. They related, as you will remember, to fixing a day for the election of U. S. Senator, and were intended as a good hit upon those submitted [illegible] day before by Mr. L[illegible] of Rowan. It was considered the best joke of the season—a perfect "God send" for the Locos, and they were [illegible] amazingly. But soon they were made to [illegible] on the other side of their mouths. Mr. G[illegible] on Monday, when they were [illegible] to amend, by adding the following:

Resolved, further, That, in the election of U. S. Senator, the members of this General Assembly [illegible] represent the political opinions of a majority of the people of the whole State, as clearly [illegible] on the 7th of November last."

[illegible] what a looking set! But will this [illegible]? Ayes 25, Noes 22! They'll not forget [illegible] of fingers in some time to come. [illegible] in the course of this discussion, the [illegible] New Hanover called the Whigs [illegible]. A nice one he, to call honest men [illegible].

On Tuesday a vote was taken for U. S. Senator, which would have resulted in the choice of [illegible], Mr. Badger, had [illegible] Whigs thrown their votes away upon [illegible] Whigs. Our city papers have been delicate [illegible] the course of these gentlemen, but for myself I have no patience with such conduct. Had Mr. Badger's course in the Senate been such [illegible], or that they asserted [illegible] to be trusted," as [illegible] Locofocos sometimes [illegible], then some [illegible] for their [illegible]. But nothing is alleged against him, and [illegible] bound to infer that no *good reason* [illegible] be given for their obstinate refusal to unite with the otherwise unanimous wishes of the Whig [illegible] in returning Mr B. to the Senate. It seems [illegible] and personal piques are to [illegible] gratification in their votes for high State [illegible], regardless of principles, capacity or [illegible] times. But [illegible]. I now proceed with my [illegible] doings of the Legislature, for the [illegible].

In the Senate on Friday, the Judiciary Committee [illegible] the subject of [illegible] the County Courts to levy a tax upon [illegible] its expediency, and [illegible].

Mr. Woodfin, from the same Committee, asked [illegible] further consideration of [illegible] Memorial in favor of Free Suffrage, which was [illegible].

Mr. Joyner introduced a bill to make better provision [illegible], which passed first reading and was referred to Judiciary Committee.

The two Houses then voted for Comptroller, [illegible] the re-election of Major Collins, [illegible] votes over the late Brevet Major Clark, who made speeches against Gen. Taylor, and said he didn't have sense enough for President. Thank God, he has missed his pay for his [illegible].

The Senate [illegible] an Act to provide for a re-assessment of the lands of the State, passed its third reading.

The two Houses then proceeded to vote for Councillors of State, when the following gentlemen (all Whigs) were elected: Messrs. Lewis Bond, Joshua Tayloe, Nathaniel T. Green, Chas. S. [illegible], John Winslow, Robert A. Allison, and Adolphus A. Erwin.

The two Houses agreed to go into an election of Superior Court Judge on to-morrow, (Saturday) and pending some Resolutions relative to U. S. Senator's election, with amendment after amendment, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, Mr. Ogelsby introduced a Resolution to instruct the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of requiring Constables to return all warrants put in their hands for collection. Adopted.

The same gentleman introduced Resolutions to alter the Constitution of the State, so as to abolish the freehold qualification for members of the Legislature, and change the basis of representation in both branches to *white* population.

Mr. Kelly moved that the Resolutions be rejected, and demanded the Ayes and Noes on his motion. They were accordingly rejected, 63 to 32.

Mr. Rayner then moved to take up the Resolutions of Mr. Sheek, to alter the Constitution; which being agreed to, Mr. R. moved to strike out all of the bill after the word "Whereas," and insert a substitute which he then offered, providing the means of ascertaining the sense of the people upon the propriety of a Convention to amend the Constitution. The bill and amendments were laid on the table, and amendments ordered to be printed.

Elections were then held for Comptroller and Councillors of State, the result of which I have already given you. The following were the Democratic candidates for Councillors: Jesse R. Siler, Wm Nordleet, J. O. Watson, O. D. Fitts, Thos. N. Cameron, Geo. Williamson and W. F. Martin.

After the passage of some Private Bills, the House adjourned.

To-day, in the Senate, after the transaction of some not very important business, a Message was received from the House, proposing to go into the election of U. S. Senator at 12 o'clock, and of Superior Court Judge at 1 o'clock—both of which propositions were agreed to.

Mr. Shepard, the *Whig* Senator from the Whig Counties of Pasquotank and Perquimons, took occasion to rail against the remarks of the Raleigh Register, in relation to the first vote for Senator. Every one seemed surprised, for the article was certainly written in a most conciliatory spirit, and, I believe, awarded to this gentleman and his compeers, patriotic and generous impulses to which many think they were not entitled. Every one, then, seemed astounded that Mr. S should complain. He talked largely about *his* independence, and *his* disregard at being assailed by a *partizan* press, &c. &c.

Soon the election for Senator came on, and every Whig in the Senate voted for Mr. Badger, except Mr. Shepard, who voted for Mr Rayner.

Soon after this, the Speaker announced the arrival of the hour for the election of Superior Court Judge, when Mr. Shepard took his hat and left the Chamber, before the vote was taken.

In the House, Mr. Stanly announced the arrival of the Member elect from Yancey county, and his readiness to present his credentials; whereupon Mr Edney (Whig) advanced to the Clerk's desk and was duly qualified.

Resolutions were adopted relative to the election of U. S. Senator and Superior Court Judge to-day at 12 and 1 o'clock.

A Resolution was adopted, requiring the Treasurer to report the number of the *white* population in each County in the State.

The two Houses then voted for U. S. Senator, with the following result: 169 votes cast—of which number, Mr. Badger received 82, Clingman 14, Swain 3, Wm B Shepard 17, Jas. B. Shepard 17, Weldon N. Edwards 6, McKay 10, Dobbin 2, Leak 9, Fisher 4, and 5 scattering.—Of the Whigs in the House I believe all voted for Mr. Badger, except Mr. Atkin of Buncombe, Mr Farmer of Henderson, and I think Mr Edney of Yancey, who voted for Clingman. What can possess these gentlemen in thus endangering the chance of a Whig, when the prospect of success for their particular favorite is so improbable, is more than I can divine. At all events, I cannot believe that their constituents will sustain them, if by their course they permit a Loco Foco to be sent to the Senate of the U. S. I leave them to their consciences and the people whom they represent, with the simple remark, that in my opinion they know very little about what it is to be a *true* Whig, if they will not sacrifice *personal* preferences to the *public good*, and the security of the peace of the country in good Whig hands.

Mr. McRae, from the Finance committee, introduced a bill to provide for the payment of the debt of the State, due on account of her endorsements for the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

Mr. Dobbin presented a bill, accompanied by a memorial, to establish the "Bank of Fayetteville," which was ordered to be printed.

The Speaker announced the arrival of the hour for the election of Superior Court Judge, Hon. Wm. H. Battle and John W. Ellis of Rowan, being in nomination, when the following was the result: Battle 82, Ellis [illegible]. This I conceive to be the crowning shame of this Legislature! To elevate to a Judgeship Mr Ellis over one who has occupied a seat on both the Superior and Supreme Court Benches, is to me perfectly incomprehensible! and that, too, by Whig votes!! Mr. Ellis is a young gentleman of respectable talents, it is true, but he has no pretensions to the legal attainments and ability of his distinguished competitor; and besides, he is a bitter partizan, and has just emerged from a canvass in which he abused the Whig party and their candidate without stint—and yet he is elevated to be Judge, over a good Whig, though not a partizan brawler, one of the purest men in the State, and of abilities and legal lore surpassed by few, and that too by *Whig votes*! "Gracious Heaven! have we come to this," that to secure *their* support, it is only necessary to abuse the Whigs? Verily, it would seem so.—*Vide* Perrin Busbee and John W. Ellis.

I have now gone through, and I believe with every North Carolinian, it has not been a glorious week's work for Whig legislation. May I never see another such. But I am sick at heart, and I close. SENEX.

[Our correspondent gives the names of Messrs. Walser of Davidson, and Ogelsby of Surry, Whigs, as having voted for Ellis. But we suppose there were other Whigs who did likewise. The residence of Judge Battle in Orange, where there are already three Judges, and the conduct of his friends in voting for him even after he was withdrawn as a candidate for Supreme Court Judge, doubtless had some bearing on this election. But if the former reason was a good one, it ought also to have prevented the election of another Judge in Salisbury, where Judge Caldwell resides, and within a short distance of which also reside, Judges Pearson and Dick.

Our correspondent comments in a strain of impassioned feeling on the course of the Whigs who refuse to act with the Whig party in the elections; but we crave his indulgence for striking out those portions of his interesting letter, as our object is conciliation, and not denunciation.]—OBSERVER.

P. S.—MONDAY AFTERNOON.—We learn that the vote for Senator has been postponed to-day.

FILLING A VACANCY IN THE U. S. SENATE.—The Baltimore Patriot, in reference to the possibility of our Legislature not being able to elect a Senator at this Session, doubts whether the Governor and Council will have authority to fill the vacancy. It thinks that some decision has already been made by the Senate that a Governor has no power to fill what are termed *natural* vacancies; that is, vacancies which occur by the expiration of the term for which a Senator is elected. The Patriot is certainly in error. The matter depends of course upon the provision of the Constitution of the State in which the vacancy occurs. And in *our* State Constitution the provision is so plain, that no doubt can exist, that if the Legislature adjourns before the 4th of March, (as it surely will,) without making an election of Senator, the Governor and Council *will* have power to fill the vacancy. The Council, it will be seen, is Whig.

The following is the Constitutional provision:—

SEC. 20. That in every case where any officer, the right of whose appointment is, by this constitution, vested in the General Assembly, shall, during their recess, die, *or his office by other means become vacant*, the governor shall have power, with the advice of the council of state, to fill up such vacancy by granting a temporary commission, which shall expire at the end of the next session of the General Assembly.

THE FIRST VOTE FOR SENATOR.—On Tuesday last our Legislature made the first attempt to elect a U. S. Senator, to succeed Mr. Badger, whose present term expires on the 4th of March next.—The following was the state of the vote:—

For Mr. Badger,	82
Gen. McKay,	18
J. B. Shepard,	18
W. N. Edwards,	13
W. F. Leak,	8
J. C. Dobbin,	7
Charles Fisher,	6
Thos. L. Clingman,	6
David S. Reid,	4
A. W. Venable,	2
Asa Biggs,	2
W. Eaton, Jr.	1
K. Rayner,	1

There being 168 votes, of which 85 would be a majority, of course there was no election. This we deeply regret. The following paragraph from the Star, (in the forbearing spirit of which we concur in the main,) will show who were the Whigs who refused to second the efforts of their brother Whigs:—

Senator.—Both branches of the Legislature voted yesterday for U. S. Senator. Whole number of votes cast 166, of which Mr. Badger received 82. Every *Whig* in the Assembly voted for him, except Wm. B. Shepard of Pasquotank, Mr. Atkin of Buncombe, and Mr. Farmer of Henderson. Had these gentlemen voted for Mr. Badger, he would have been elected. Mr Shepard voted for Mr. Rayner and Messrs. Atkin and Farmer voted for Mr. Clingman. We sincerely regret to have it to say to our Whig readers that their most anxious hopes are likely to be disappointed, because three of our most excellent Whig members refuse to harmonize with their Whig brethren. It makes us sick at heart to suspect that personal or sectional considerations could in any case justify good men in taking a step that so fearfully tends to thwart the wishes of the whole whig party of the State. We are not apprised of the reasons on which these gentlemen justify their course. Although they may have defeated *that* for which the Whigs in the State have struggled so honestly and anxiously, the security of a Whig Senator in Congress, they are doubtless urged to it by considerations which, in their judgment, justify them. We speak not of this in a spirit of censure or complaint, but with feelings of regret and deep sorrow.

FOREIGN.—The Canada arrived at New York on Thursday last, with Liverpool dates to the 25th. Cotton had risen an ⅛ with sales of 46,500 bales during the week. Uplands 3¾ to [illegible]. Breadstuffs extremely dull and abundant.

The deaths by Cholera in Great Britain had been 1215, of which 650 occurred in Scotland.

The French funds had risen, in the belief that Cavaignac would eventually be elected President, and thus a stable government be established. If no candidate receives two millions of votes, then the Assembly elects, and Cavaignac will be chosen. Europe seems to be more than usually quiet.

A WEEK LATER!

By Telegraph for the Fayetteville Observer.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 13.

Steamer Niagara arrived at Boston this morning: week later. London money market firm. At Liverpool, Cotton advanced in the early part of the week ⅛, then receded. Fair Mobile 4d. Upland 3¾. Orleans 4¼. Same descriptions, Middling 3⅞. Sales of the week 34,000 bales. Flour, duty paid, 27 to 28. Indian Corn lower; best Yellow 32 and 33. Meal [illegible] at [illegible] shillings.

Revolution commenced in Rome. The Pope had been compelled to change his Ministry, putting at its head one of the insurgents. France had sent a force to [illegible].

THE CHOLERA.—Another vessel has arrived at Quarantine, near New York, with the Cholera on board. Upwards of 70 cases have occurred in all. A second case, which resulted in death, occurred in the city, both in the same house in Greenwich street. It was in a German Hotel, which was found to be in an extremely filthy condition.

In 1832, the deaths in New York, by this disease during [illegible] days of its prevalence, were 2,482, as many as 104 on one day, the 22d of June. In Baltimore, 784 died.

COUNTERFEIT $10 ON CAPE FEAR BANK.—We have seen one of the above bills, which was sent to this place from Chatham county. The paper is quite inferior to the genuine. The signatures of Thos. H. Wright, Prest, and H. R. Savage, Cashier, are very well executed, *but are engraved*. The **10** on the right hand side of the centre of the bill is in figures, whilst it is an **X** in the genuine bill. On the genuine bill the eagle in rear of the female figure in the centre, is less prominent than on the spurious; and the latter is about half an inch longer than the former. The one we saw is payable at Salisbury to D. A. Davis, and dated 10 Sept 1847.

The Register mentions one of these notes, which is made payable to William Gaston.

VINDICATION OF HENRY CLAY.—Whenever Mr. Clay has been before the people of the United States, he has been assailed by the Locofocos with the stale charge of "Bargain and Corruption,"—a charge which they trumped up in 1825, and which, by the use made of it by bad men, has done more to keep Mr Clay out of the Presidency than all other things combined. At the time, Mr Clay published a pamphlet in vindication of himself, which placed his honor beyond all question among impartial men. But still the slander was repeated, for party purposes.

It has been reported, for some time past, that Mr Clay had in his possession a letter voluntarily written to him by Gen. Cass, congratulating him on his triumphant vindication from the slanders of his enemies. With a rare magnanimity and delicacy, Mr. Clay has refrained until now from allowing that letter to be published. It has been obtained from him on the application of the Washington correspondent of the North American, who remarks,—"It bears no marks of confidence—was addressed voluntarily by its author in the height of the excitement—when all the testimony and facts were fresh upon the public mind and was doubtless intended by General Cass to be used at Mr. Clay's discretion, whenever his evidence was calculated to relieve him from the cruel injustice of more unscrupulous assailants. With this introduction, I will let the document, which has been placed at my disposal, speak for itself.

[Copy] "DETROIT, April 14, 1825.

"Dear Sir—I have just finished the perusal of your masterly address to your late constituents, and I cannot refrain from expressing to you the high satisfaction it has afforded me. It is a triumphant refutation of the vile slanders which have been propagated respecting the motives of your conduct in the peculiar circumstances in which you were recently placed. You may safely commit your character to the judgment of your countrymen and of posterity. They will not fail to award you full justice.

"I must ask your indulgence for this almost involuntary tribute to your claims and services. So strong is the impression which your appeal has made upon me, that I could not restrain this expression of my feelings.

"With warm regard, I am, dear sir,
"Sincerely yours,
"LEW. CASS.

"Hon. H. CLAY."

"What (adds the North American's correspondent,) will the Ritchies and the pack of party bloodhounds who have pursued Mr. Clay for a quarter of a century—who have blackened his character and assailed his integrity—say now to *this* refutation of their "vile slanders?" If their representations of the truthfulness and honesty of their late candidate are to be credited, then he has fixed the indelible stamp of infamy on their brows. At all events the accusers and the defenders of Mr. Clay are found in the same ranks, and fortunately happens that the defence comes voluntarily from one whose credibility and character his party will not venture to impeach."

A Telegraphic despatch states that the Legislature of Indiana has elected Governor Whitcomb United States Senator, to succeed Mr. Hannegan. The Whigs voted for the Hon. Caleb B Smith.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 11th, the Annual Treasury Report was received. It is almost identically the length of the President's long Message, and we must therefore be excused from attempting to publish, especially as all its material facts in regard to the finances were presented in the Message.

Mr. Davis of Miss. moved to print 20,000 copies of the Report, (double the number ordered of the President's Message.

Mr. Cameron (Loco) of Penn., opposed printing so large a number. He thought the country had already decided against the Secretary's financial system of "free trade," in the recent Presidential election. In Pennsylvania the question had been fairly and deliberately decided, and General Cass was defeated chiefly on account of the opposition of the people to this very system.

Messrs. King of Ala. and Davis denied that the country had decided against the system, and contended that if it had, the Secretary should be heard as to the manner in which he had executed the law.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Allen, Foote, and Westcott, in favor of the motion, and by Messrs. Niles, Hale, and Metcalfe against it. The motion was adopted, 29 to 21.

Mr. Douglass presented a memorial from a company in New York, who propose to construct a rail road across the Isthmus of Panama, for which they have obtained a charter for 99 years from New Grenada. They ask no aid, but simply that they may have contracts for carrying mails, munitions of war, &c. The distance is 50 miles, and it will connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

Mr. Douglass introduced a bill to admit California into the Union as a State. It embraces the whole territory acquired from Mexico, but with liberty to form a new State hereafter out of New Mexico. His reason for proposing a State rather than a territorial government, was, that the discovery of gold will at once fill California with a population sufficient to entitle it to admission into the Union.

Mr. Badger presented a memorial from the Kehukee Primitive Baptist Association, in the State of North Carolina, praying the repeal of all laws authorizing the appointment of chaplains to Congress, the army, navy, and other public stations, and that Congress will not further legislate on the subject of religion.

He said he had been requested to present this memorial; but while doing so, as an act of duty to that portion of his constituents who sent it hither, he deemed it proper to say that he did not himself concur with the prayer of the petition, yet there was nothing exceptionable in it except the views of the memorialists.

On Mr. Badger's motion the memorial was read and ordered to be printed.

The Rev. Mr. Slicer, of the Methodist Church, was elected Chaplain to the Senate.

On Tuesday, after much unimportant business, the Standing Committees were appointed, very much the same as at the last Session. Mr. Badger is on the Military Committee and the Naval and Private Land Claims Committees, and Mr. Mangum on the Foreign and Retrenchment Com's.

On Wednesday, Mr. Benton presented a petition for a territorial government in New Mexico, and against slavery in the territory. He said the petition was from the citizens of the territory—was reasonable, and ought to be granted.

Mr. Calhoun said the petition was insolent and unreasonable.

Mr. Benton replied warmly.

Mr. Calhoun rejoined as warmly, and a scene threatened.

Mr. Rusk and Mr. Westcott both condemned the petition.

Mr. Benton retorted in a rather personal strain.

Mr. Westcott continued and spoke at length against the prayer of the petitioners; he believed it not to be genuine—an imposition.

Mr. Clayton followed arguing with much earnestness and ability, that the petitioners had an incontestable right to offer a petition that was not disrespectful or insolent.

Mr. Calhoun reiterated that it was insolent, and ought not to be received.

This again drew out Mr. Benton in increased warmth and positiveness. He wound up by moving that the petition be printed. The vote stood 33 yeas to 14 nays; and so it was ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Territories.

[The above is the telegraphic report. The whole debate has since been received, spreading through five columns of the Intelligencer. The speakers were, Messrs. Benton, Clayton, Calhoun, Rusk, Westcott, Foote, and Hale. Mr. Calhoun's objection to the "insolence" of the memorial, was founded entirely on its request that "Congress would protect New Mexico against the introduction of slavery." The territory had been conquered, he said, by the whole Union, but especially by the South, and it was insolent to apply to Congress to exclude Southern people from it. Mr. Benton was furious, and pronounced Mr. Calhoun's remarks "gratuitous and unfounded." He likewise snubbed Mr. Westcott in a vehement and dogmatical manner.]

On Thursday, Mr. Benton, from the Military Committee, introduced a bill to authorize a contract for transportation over the rail road to be built across the Isthmus of Panama.

Mr. Cameron introduced a bill to provide for taking the 7th Census; which was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Cameron, Davis of Mass., Butler, Underwood, and Badger.

The death of Mr. Sims of S. C. was announced, and the Senate adjourned to Monday.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES on Monday, the Standing Committees were announced by the Speaker.

The Tariff.—Among a great number of resolutions offered, was the following, submitted by Mr. Eckert, of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a tariff bill based on the principles of the Tariff of 1842.

This resolution was agreed to, under the operation of the previous question, by the following vote: Yeas 96, Nays 93.

Mr. Goggin introduced a bill to reduce the rates of postage, and to correct abuses of the franking privilege.

Mr. Lawrence of New York, submitted a resolution to inquire into the expediency of altering the election laws so as to allow every voter to cast his ballot direct for President and for Vice President, and not for electors, as is now the case. It was adopted. [This is a good move, and we hope to see the plan adopted by Congress.]

Mr. Embree introduced a resolution of instruction relative to an alteration of the mileage laws, and a reduction of the pay of members of Congress, requiring them to charge by the nearest post route, and to have their per diem abated, at the long session, after sitting a given number of months. It is stated that Gen. Cass, true to his *extra allowance* system, used to charge for 1600 miles, instead of 800, the distance over the shortest route, and that a member from Indiana now charges for 1800 miles, away round by the lakes, instead of 800, the true distance! It is high time this sponging business was put a stop to.

On Tuesday, the proceedings were not important.

On Wednesday, Mr. Root offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Territories to frame bills for territorial governments over California and New Mexico, excluding slavery in both.

Mr. Giddings here moved a call of the House, which being carried, 187 members answered to their names.

Mr. Hall of Missouri, moved that Mr Root's resolution be laid on the table. The vote was taken and resulted in 107 nays to 80 yeas.

Mr. Robinson moved a reconsideration, stating that he wished to debate the question. Pending which motion, the House adjourned.

Mr. Barringer offered the following resolution, which was read:

Resolved, That the President of the United States cause to be communicated to this House the amount of moneys and property received during the late war with the republic of Mexico at the different ports of entry, or in any other way within her limits, and in what manner the same has been expended or appropriated.

Mr. Palfrey asked leave to introduce a bill repealing all acts of Congress establishing slavery in the District of Columbia.

The question being taken on leave, it was refused by 85 yeas to 69 nays.

On Thursday, the death of Mr. Sims of S. C. was announced, and the House adjourned.

On Friday, private bills.

VIRGINIA.—John B. Floyd, Esq., a member of the House of Delegates from Washington county, has been elected Governor, for three years, to succeed Mr. Smith. The new Governor is a son of a former Governor, John Floyd, and was supported by many of the Whig members, who had no candidate, against the regular Locofoco candidate.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Hon. Wm. B. Seabrook has been elected Governor, and Mr. Gist Lieut. Governor. Mr. Seabrook's principal opponent was J. L. Manning, who received on the 2d ballot 79 votes, to 84 for Seabrook.

Mr. Huger, from the House's Committee on Federal Relations, has made the following report on the Slavery question, which, it will be seen, throws cold water on the attempt to obtain any *action* on the part of the Legislature:—

Report of the Committee of Federal Relations, on so much of the Governor's Message, as relates to the agitation of the Slavery Question.

The Committee on Federal Relations to whom was referred so much of the Governor's Message, as relates to the question of Slavery Agitation, beg leave to report, that they agree in opinion with his Excellency, that the present MOMENT IS NOT PROPITIOUS TO DECISIVE ACTION.

Many citizens of the South believe that the elevation to the Presidency of a Southern man, furnishes a reasonable security against *any* infringement of Southern Rights on the part of the Government. While we hope that this expectation of our Southern brethren may not be disappointed, we will only say that if disappointment in this respect should occur, they will find South Carolina united to a man, ready then as ever to co-operate in defence of the rights and honor of the South.

This Report was subsequently unanimously adopted by the House.

The Legislature has appropriated $200,000 to the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad.

Judge Butler has been re-elected Senator in Congress, without opposition.

The Ohio Legislature is still unorganized. And as every proposition of compromise has been rejected, the opinion is gaining ground, that either a "provisional government" or "a row," will end the matter. Both are threatened.

The affair is most unfortunate and disgraceful. The cause of it, briefly stated, is this: At the last session of the Legislature, the law districting the State and authorizing the election of a new Legislature, being about to expire, a new districting law was passed, by which Cincinnati city was separated from Hamilton county, in which the city is, and each was formed into a separate election district. This law was resisted by the Locofocos, as unconstitutional. And they proceeded to vote for members for the whole city and county, as before, whilst the Whigs voted in accordance with the law. The Whigs elected three members in one of the Districts, and the Locos elected two in the other. But the parties being exactly *tied*, the Locofocos, to obtain a majority, claimed seats for the whole five. That party broke open the Chamber before the usual hour of meeting on the first day, and elected a Speaker. They have held it ever since, both eating and sleeping in their seats. As it requires two-thirds to make a quorum, they have never had one. The Whigs have offered to compromise by setting aside both sets of members from Hamilton county and Cincinnati. But this was rejected.

If the law is unconstitutional, as the Locofocos contend, then there is no authority for the election of a member of the Legislature from *any* county—the old law having expired by its own limitation. The Locofocos, however, admit that all of it except the part they do not like, is constitutional; and they constitute themselves the sole judges of the question of constitutionality.

P. S. The latest news by telegraph gives a hope of a compromise.

GEN. SAM HOUSTON AND TEXAS.—Another chapter in the History of "Sam Houston and his Republic," has just come to light. It is a letter of Houston, President of Texas, dated Sept. 24, 1844, (less than six months before annexation,) to Anson Jones, Secretary of State of Texas, in which the latter was directed to instruct the agent of Texas then in Europe to complete an "arrangement which would *give to the European Governments, parties to it, a perfect right to forbid, for all time to come, the annexation of Texas to the United States*."

Houston has since made statements directly in conflict with this. But his letter is now published.

CONDITION OF THE BANK OF CAPE FEAR.

On the 28th November 1848.

LIABILITIES.

Capital,		$1,500,000 00
Circulation,		1,357,625 00
Deposites,		192,334 98
Dividends unpaid,		420 00
Due to Banks,		9,447 90
Contingent Fund and Profit and Loss,		79,435 02
In transitu,		8,078 65
		$3,147,341 55

RESOURCES.

Bills and Notes Discounted,		$1,771,882 80
Bills of Exchange,		230,336 92
U. S. Stock and Treas. Notes,		250,000 00
Due by Banks, [out of the State $53,925 46, in the State $11,112 47,—total]		65,037 93
CASH, viz:		
Notes of N. C. Banks,	$90,190 00	
Do. on Foreign Banks	51,995 00	
Specie,	608,161 72	
		750,346 72
Real Estate,		70,737 18
		$3,147,341 55

H. R. SAVAGE, Cashier.

Debt due by the Directors of the Principal Bank, and its 6 Branches, (45)	$120,255 56
Debt due by Stockholders,	170,316 50

We learn that two of the men described in our last, as passing counterfeit money in Moore, &c. were at the house of Mr. Jas. Conoley in Robeson county, on Monday of last week, and bargained with him for a horse, but the money they offered in payment being suspicious, was refused, and they went off; they however passed a $10 counterfeit on another gentleman in the neighborhood. They went South.

STORE BREAKING.—We learn that the store of Mr. John D. Williams was broken open last night, by boring holes through the back door. Many articles were taken, among them, Striped Alpacas, Black watered Silk, Cloth Caps, Plaid Worsted Goods, one piece of which the plaid is about 3 inches wide, with rather a gray colored ground, (a remarkable piece of goods;) Ready-made Overcoats and Pants, common quality, &c. Also, a $2 bill on the N. Y. Banking & Trust Company, (a broken Bank.)

RICE,

IN Tierces and half Tierces, for sale at Wilmington prices, with charges.

A. W. STEEL.

Dec. 18, 1848. 46-2wi

SCHOOL FOR 1849.

THE undersigned will open a School on the 2d Monday of January next, three miles south of Laurel Hill, in which the Latin, Greek, and the various branches of an English education will be taught.

The School house is comfortable, and situated in a community that for health, sobriety, and good morals, is unsurpassed by any.

The year will be divided into two sessions, of five and a half months each. Rates 5, 8, and 10 dollars per session. Board can be had at good houses, for about $5 per month.

D. C. McINTYRE.

Richmond Co., N. C., Dec. 18, 1848. 46-2w

MARRIED,

In Wilmington, on the 6th inst., by the Rev'd Dr. Drane, Dr. WM. W. HARRISS to Miss CAROLINE M. BROWN, daughter of Thomas W. Brown.

In Cabarrus county, on the 30th ult., at the residence of Lewis B. Krimminger, Esq., by the Rev. John G. Harter, Col. LAWSON ALEXANDER MELCHOR, returned Volunteer of Company C, N. Carolina Regiment, to Miss ANN COLEMAN,—all of Cabarrus county.

In Montgomery county on the 7th inst., at the residence of Mrs. Euphemia Monroe, Mr. WILLIAM EWING to Miss ELIZABETH MONROE.

In Raleigh, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Mason, Dr. THOMAS HOGG, to Miss JANET BRYAN, daughter of the late John S. Bryan, of New York—all of that City.

DIED,

Since our paper was put to press, we are grieved to learn by Telegraph, of the death of Mrs. Louisa Dobbin, the amiable consort of the Hon. James C. Dobbin, and daughter of the late Gabriel Holmes, which occurred in Raleigh last night. Mrs. Dobbin has for many months been in feeble health, and left home in the hope that a brief residence in Raleigh might be of benefit. But alas! she is prematurely torn from all that makes life attractive—a devoted husband, affectionate children, and a large circle of friends.

In this county, on the 9th inst., Mrs. FLORA BUIE, consort of Mr Duncan Buie, in the 63d year of her age.

In Petersburg, on Friday last, Mr. SAMUEL WIDDIFIELD, formerly of Fayetteville.

Of Asthma, in Robeson county, on the 2d inst., Mr. WILLIAM McMILLAN, Sr., aged 61.

In Pittsborough, recently, after a lingering illness which he bore with christian fortitude, Dr. REUBEN C. POE, in the 49th year of his age—leaving a wife and five small children, besides numerous relatives and friends, to mourn his departure.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Dec. 19.

Brandy, p'ch,	35 a 40	Lard,	8 a 8½
Ditto, apple,	28 a 30	Leather, sole,	20
Beeswax,	18 a	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	6½ a 7	Molasses,	20 a 26
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	5¼ a 5½	Oats,	30 a
Corn,	45 a 50	Oil, Linseed,	65 a 70
Coffee,	8 a 10	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6 a 9
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	11 a 12½
Flour,	3¾ a 4¼	Salt, sack,	1 87 a 2 00
Feathers,	28 a 30	Do. alum, bu.	50 a 60
Flaxseed,	85 a 1 00	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3 a 4½	Tallow,	8 a 9
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,	70 a 75
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	25 a
Do. English,	3½ a 4	Wool,	11 a 12½
Indigo,	1 a 1¼	White Lead,	2 a 2¼
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		
4-4 Brown Sheetings,	6 cents.		
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10,	13 "		

REMARKS.—Cotton 5¼ to 5½. Flour 3¾ to 4¼. Wheat 70 to 75. Corn 45 to 50. Oats 30. Flaxseed 85 to $1. Receipts of Cotton light.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon slightly declined; not much demand.—7 or 800 bushels Corn sold at 55 cents. Market overstocked with Fayetteville Flour; last sales 4 50 to 5 00. Lard 8½ to 9. Turpentine declining: Soft 2 15, Hard 1 15. Tar 1 12½. Spirits 27 to 28. One sale of Turpentine and Tar made at a fraction lower than quotations. Hay 47½ cts. per hundred. Not much doing in Lumber and Timber. Timber from $2 to $6 per M. Rice $2½ to $3. Sack Salt 1 25 to 1 30.

CHERAW MARKET.

Cotton.—Sales of about 1200 bales at from 3¾ to 5¼ cents,—very little, however, bringing the latter price.

At Augusta, Cotton 4⅛ to 5⅜.

At Charleston, Cotton 4¾ to 6¼. Flour dull at 5 25 to 5 75. Corn 57 to 58.

Total receipts of Cotton, 666,892 bales against 428,433 last year.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Arrived, Dec 13, Steamer Gov. Graham, with goods for sundry persons.

Dec 14—Steamer Rowan, with boat Mike Cronly in tow, with full freight for sundry merchants of this place.

Dec 17—Steamer Evergreen, with goods for P Montague, John Waddill, D McNeill, S Boon, J H Hall, E W Willkings, J Kyle, S T Hawley & Son, B Rose & Son, J W Wright, Jas Huske, S L Smith, W Prior, Jas Dodd, Craven & McCain, Jenkins & Roberts, G A E Pope & Co, S F Lothrop, W B Holly, R Maxwell, J D Buie, D McMillan, J Worth, L T Bagge, T H Fentress.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 6—Brigs Altavella from Boston, Leolah from Damariscotta, Me; U S Schr Sam'l Churchman from New Orleans, Schr E Hinds from Boston. 7—Brig Tangier from Havana. 8—Brigs Albert from Boston, Gordon from Cardenas; Schr New Republic from New York. 9—Schr Sylvia Higbee from Philadelphia. 10—Schr P B Savery from St. Martins. 13—Brigs Belle and Torcello from New York; Schrs Charles Mills, Olive, Elouise, and James G King, from ditto. 14—Brigs Nonpareil from New Bedford, Amandall from New York; Schrs Leesburg from Philadelphia, David Smith from ditto, Amazon and Kensington, Abdel Kader, and Ira Brewster, from N. York.

N. C. M. I. COMPANY.

J. HERSMAN, General Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, has arrived in Fayetteville, and is prepared to effect Insurance in said Company.

The present Capital of the Company is $400,000, and daily increasing; and all the Cash ever required of the insured was the 5 per cent. paid in at the time of insuring.

Mr. H. may be found at the residence of Mr. Toomer, near the Court House.

Fayetteville, Dec. 18. 1w

DONALDSON ACADEMY,

Near Fayetteville, N. C.

THIS Institution is pleasantly and beautifully situated on Hay Mount, in the vicinity of the U. S. Arsenal. It is now in successful operation under the charge of the Rev. Daniel Johnson and Jesse P. Smith, Esq. Large expenditures have been made on the premises during the present season for the accommodation and convenience of the School. Among other improvements a neat and commodious Academy Building has been erected and thoroughly furnished. It is believed, that for neatness and convenience, the arrangements of this building have seldom been surpassed. The whole establishment is now in thorough repair, and is admirably adapted to the purposes of a Boarding and Day School. The Principal, believing that it can be afforded, and that the usefulness of the School would be greatly promoted by it, has determined to reduce his terms for Board.

There will be no vacation in the School until July next.

Students from abroad will be received at any time during the Season, and charged from the *time* they enter.

TERMS,—Payable Quarterly in advance.

The rates for Tuition are $6, 8, and 10, according to the advancement of the Student.

Boarding with the Principal will be $7 per month. Contingencies per Quarter, including washing, fuel, and lights, $5.

Parents or Guardians wishing further information respecting the School, can obtain it by writing to the Principal at Fayetteville.

Dec. 15, 1848. 46-2w

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND LOT formerly belonging to the Estate of Thos. Hooper, situated on Person street, next above the Bank of Cape Fear. For terms, apply to W. A. Huske.

THOS. C. HOOPER.

Dec. 15, 1848. 46tf

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the General Assembly for a law prohibiting the sale of spiritous liquors at or within a certain distance of Floral College.

Dec. 16, 1848. 1w

WANTED.

A Journeyman printer who can come well recommended, will find employment at the Office of the Biblical Recorder, if application be made soon.

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of Cumberland Academy hereby give notice, that the Institution under their care will be re-opened for the reception of Scholars on Wednesday the 3d day of January next. Rev'd Simeon Colton, D. D., will take charge of the School as Principal, who will be provided with competent assistance.

Cumberland Academy is situated in the Northern part of Cumberland county, on the road leading from Fayetteville to Raleigh by Atkins's Ferry, and about midway from either place. The location is distinguished for health, surrounded by a good neighborhood, and is removed from the temptations often prevailing in large towns to the detriment of a School. The Trustees are in the process of erecting buildings, which they intend shall be competent to all the purposes of the kind of institution contemplated. It will also be furnished with such helps in the instruction as the character of the School may require. A new and commodious house for boarding is nearly completed, which, together with the buildings now ready, will furnish ample accommodations for such as may be disposed to attend the School. The boarding establishment will be under the direction of Mr. Hugh McLean, who with his mother, long acquainted with such business, will do every thing that can be reasonably expected to make the condition of their boarders comfortable.

The price of board, including washing and lodging, is six dollars per month. Students lodging in Academy buildings, will be charged for the use of rooms and furniture, one dollar and twenty-five cents per Quarter, or five dollars per annum. Other Students will be charged twenty-five cents per quarter, or one dollar per year, for contingencies.

Such as are attending to the Languages, and other higher branches, will be charged eight dollars per quarter, or thirty-two per annum.

Such as attend to the different branches of English studies, the charge will be six dollars per quarter, or twenty-four dollars per annum.

For the Elementary branches in English, four dollars per quarter.

Tuition and Board to be paid in advance, and no deduction made for absence, except in cases of protracted sickness.

The design of the Trustees in establishing this School is to provide a place where youth may be prepared for College, or fitted for business, under a good moral influence, where there may be few temptations, and where they shall not be exposed to the evils often found to prevail in large and business places. The location, it is believed, will be peculiarly favorable for such as may wish to prepare for College; for such as wish to study, in order to qualify themselves for business; and where parents may place their sons under a supervision, and in circumstances such as may inspire a confidence that they will be trained to good moral habits, while the expenses are so low as to enable those of limited means to give their children a good education. The trustees having confidence in the teachers employed, and in the arrangement made for boarding, believe they may recommend the School to the patronage of the public, and trust that under a careful supervision, the Institution will become such as will meet the expectation of patrons, and gain a high place in public favor. They wish it to be understood, that the strictest attention will be paid to the moral culture of the pupils, and, in connection with this, the Bible will be made a part of the course of studies, and as far as practicable, a religious aspect will be given to the exercises of the School while every thing inconsistent with a rigid moral character will be discountenanced.

HENRY ELLIOT, Pres't.

Cumberland county, Dec. 15, 1848. [illegible]

[illegible] Carolinian copy.

THE Exercises in Antioch Academy will be resumed the ensuing year on the 1st January, under the supervision of its former able and efficient instructer, Mr James Inglis. Mr. Inglis came to us highly recommended by the President of Jefferson College, Pa.; and it now affords us much pleasure to be able, from our own knowledge, to commend him as a gentleman of extensive thorough scholarship and a faithful, efficient teacher.

We are satisfied that youth under his instruction will receive a thorough moral and literary training.

Tuition $6, 8, and 10 per session of five months. Board $6 per month.

No deduction for absence, except in cases of protracted illness.

A. H. CURRIE, Sec'y.

December 12, 1848. 46-2w

VALUABLE LAND for sale.

BEING determined to remove to the West, I will sell on a credit of 12 and 18 months, at the Plantation on which I reside, 10 miles East of Carthage in Moore county, over 2000 acres of Land on the waters of Crain's Creek, and 2000 acres on the waters of Little River. The land on Crain's Creek is all adjoining, and will be sold in four different tracts. There is about 250 acres of fresh Land, in a high state of cultivation, suited to the culture of all kinds of Produce made in this section of the State. The Land is well timbered and well watered, with a very healthy situation and a good Stand for a Store. The tract on Little River is well timbered, suited for making lumber and turpentine, with two good mill seats on never failing streams, near enough to the River to send the lumber or timber to market.

Those wishing to purchase any of the above named Lands, would do well to come and see the land before the day of sale, which they can do by calling on the proprietor. The sale will commence on the 24th day of January 1849, and continue from day to day until all is sold.

At the same time and place, I will hire out 15 or 20 likely Negroes, among them several mechanics.

I will sell at the same time several Horses and Stock of all kinds, House Furniture, Corn and Forage, and several other articles too tedious to mention.

DUGALD McDUGALD.

Moore county, Dec. 11, 1848. 46ts

Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

ON Tuesday the 23d day of January next and days following, the Subscriber will sell at Auction, at the Court House in the town of Carthage, the following VALUABLE LAND and TOWN PROPERTY, belonging to the Estate of the late Col. William Hancock, dec'd, to-wit:

650 acres on the South side of Deep River, the late residence of the deceased, 150 acres of it in a high state of cultivation, well watered, and having on it a good dwelling house, outhouses of all kinds, offices, shops, a store house, tan-yard, and a Saw and Merchant grist mills, and a valuable toll bridge across Deep River. Several other tracts adjoining the above, valuable for timber and farming purposes, will be sold with the home plantation.

380 acres on the waters of Lick Creek; 5 lots in the town of Carthage, one of them having on it a new and handsome two story dwelling house, with basement finished in good style; with other necessary outhouses, and also a store house in good repair and conveniently situated for business.

410 acres in the immediate vicinity of Carthage, in separate tracts.

The lands on Deep River are fertile, and well suited to the growth of Corn, Cotton, Wheat and Oats; and with the Mills, present great inducements to those wishing to purchase a fine farm—and also for being situated at the proposed head of navigation of Deep River.

The Town property is valuable on account of the healthfulness of its location, and nearness to two fine Academies, Male and Female, where persons may educate their children at small expense. The above property will be sold on different credits;—terms made fully known on day of sale.

Also, at the same time and place, two or three Negroes will be sold for Cash.

The Subscriber is authorized to sell, on a credit of six and twelve months, at private sale, a three story brick building in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., situated on Hay street in the Brick Row. And if not disposed of previously, will sell the same at Auction, in the town of Fayetteville, on the 1st day of February next, at the door of said building.

Bond and approved sureties in all cases will be required of purchasers before the conveyance of title to said property.

NOAH RICHARDSON, Executor.

Dec. 5, 1848. 46ts

N. B. For any information wanted, address the subscriber at Carthage, or see him at home nine miles West of Carthage.

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received their entire Stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which embraces a large assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,

Among which are:

Super French black, blue, brown and green Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; super plaid and plain Cashmere; Velvet, Silk and Satin Vestings; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; heavy Tweeds; black mole-skin Cassimere; Corduroy; heavy Kerseys; Linseys; Mackinaw, Duffle and Whitney Blankets, some very large and fine; Flannel, Merino, and Lambs'-wool Shirts and Drawers; fine guise and other white and colored Flannels; brown and bleached Shirtings; 5-4 to 10-4 Sheetings; Tickings; Apron Checks; Irish Linens and Lawns; brown and bleached Drillings; Hollands; Canvass; Padding; a variety of Coat, Pants, and Vest Buttons; Worsted and Silk Serges; Gents' Satin and Silk Scarfs and Cravats; Flax Thread; Spool Cotton; superior Needles and Pins, &c. &c.

Also, for Ladies—Mousseline, blue, crimson, and other colored French Merinos; fine fig'd French Cashmeres; Coburg Princetta Silk striped Madonna; Delisle Stripe; Alpacas; large black Thibet and Silk Shawls; large long and square Woollen plaid ditto; Dress Handkerchiefs; Corded Skirts; Standing Collars and Chemizetts; Chantilly, Gause and Lace Veils; a variety of Silk, Linen and Cotton Fringes and Buttons; Hem-stitch and dress bordered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; best quality black and colored Kid Gloves; long white [illegible]; black and white twisted Silk Mitts; Satin, Taffeta, Cap and Velvet Ribbons; Steel and Velvet Bags, &c.

With an assortment of Fur and Wool Hats, Caps, Shoes, Hardware, Groceries, Bagging, Bale Rope, Sole Leather, &c. &c., which we offer at Cash prices.

October 19, 1848. 37tf

Dry Goods and Groceries.

WE have received by the late arrivals our STOCK OF GOODS for the Fall and Winter Trade. We will take in exchange all kinds of Country Produce. We ask purchasers to call and examine our Stock before purchasing.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Fayetteville, Oct. 10, 1848. 36tf

Millinery.

MRS. HART is now opening and receiving her Fall and Winter MILLINERY, including Ribbons, Flowers, &c. of various qualities and prices, with every other article usually found in her line of business. Also, [illegible] Dress Caps, Veils, Lace Capes, Fringes, Silk Buttons, superior Kid Gloves for Ladies and Children.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present style.

☞ Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

Fashionable Straw Bonnets and other Straws, very cheap.

☞ Her Establishment is on the North side of Person st., nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

October 16, 1848. 36tf

Fall Goods, 1848.

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine French and English Cloths,
Do. [illegible] Cassimeres,
Merino Cassimeres and Sattinets,
Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds,
Kerseys and Linseys,
French and English Merinos,
Printed De-Laines and Cassimeres,
Alpaca, Silk striped and plain,
Rich Silks, [illegible] and black,
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers,
Jaconets, plain, striped, and checked,
[illegible] and Capes,
3-4 to 12-4 [illegible] Brown Domestics,
Silk, Worsted and other Vestings,
[illegible] Cloths, No. 2 to 10,
[illegible] Boots and Shoes.

With many other articles, all of which being purchased in the Packages for Cash, will be offered at very reduced prices for Cash or approved paper.

October 9, 1848. 36tf

BOARDING.

MRS. BEVIL having taken a large and convenient House on Maiden Lane, is now prepared to accommodate from 8 to 12 Gentlemen with Board, with or without lodging, on the most reasonable terms. She hopes by strict attention to merit a share of public patronage.

For reference, apply at this Office, or to Messrs. Cook & Taylor.

Oct. 20, 1848. 38tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account.

DUPONT and Hazard Sporting and Blasting POWDER, by

HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

D. CASHWELL,

General Agent and Commission Merchant,

Will make liberal Cash advances on all Consignments of Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept 20, 1847. 84-tf

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell his Plantation, containing 440 acres of land, lying on the East bank of Cape Fear River, in Cumberland County, about 14 miles below Fayetteville. The improvements consist of a good dwelling and out houses. About 60 acres is cleared and under cultivation, a part being river bottom. There is Turpentine land enough for about three tasks, and a Seine hole attached to the premises. Persons disposed to purchase will please apply, on the premises, to

MALCOM McALPIN.

April 1, 1848. 9-tf

150 HHDS. P. Rico and Sugar House Molasses,
50 bbls. Mess Pork,
25 " old Apple Brandy,
25 " Rye and Corn Whiskey.

J. & T. WADDILL.

June 1, 1848. 18-tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, contracted for since the 13th December, 1847, will please present them by the 25th December, and those owing the Company will be called upon to settle by the 1st of January, as it is desirable to balance the books at that time.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent.

Nov. 20, 1848. 42-1m

FALL TRANSPORTATION

Via Cape Fear River.

HENRIETTA

Steamboat Company's Line.

THE Steamers Henrietta and Evergreen having been thoroughly repaired, are now ready to carry Freight up and down the River with despatch. Thankful for former, we solicit a continuance of patronage. This Line will carry Freight and forward as low as any Line on the River.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent
Henrietta Steamboat Co.

Fayetteville, August 1, 1848. 26tf

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS

By Henrietta Steamboat Company.

JOHN H. HALL having sold his interest in this Company, has nothing to do with the Agency at Wilmington or Fayetteville, either individually or as surviving partner of Hall & Johnson. Shippers designing their Goods to the care of our Company, will please fill up their Bills [illegible] Packages, Care Agent Henrietta Steamboat Co., Wilmington and Fayetteville. [illegible] addressed as above will have prompt attention.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent

NOW RECEIVING.

A NEW supply of Almonds, Filberts, Brazil and Madeira Nuts, Preserves, Prunes, Citron, Currants, Nutmegs, Dates, Chocolate, Sardines, 1 bbl. Cooking Wine, &c.

ALSO,

A variety of FANCY GOODS and TOYS, for Children.

Gold Pens, fine and common Knives, Revolving Pistols, Powder Flasks, Shot and Shot Pouches, Canister Powder, Violins, Flutes, Fifes, Accordeons, &c. All of which will be sold at the lowest prices.

W. PRIOR.

Nov. 11, 1848. 41-3m

☞ A supply of ORANGES kept constantly on hand when they can be had.

J. UTLEY

IS now receiving his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, consisting of a General Stock of

Staple Dry Goods,

Hats and Caps, Shoes and Boots, Wool Hats and Negro Blankets; Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee; Loaf, Clarified and Porto Rico Sugar; Swedes and English Iron, Nails, Axes, Trace and Halter Chains, Weeding Hoes, Corn Scythes, Sack and Alum Salt, &c.

☞ His old friends and customers will please receive his thanks for their patronage heretofore, and he respectfully solicits a continuance. Consignments of Produce promptly and faithfully attended to.

Nov. 16, 1848. 41-6w

TRIPPE'S ANTIPYRIC,

OR FIRE-PROOF COMPOSITION.

THE Subscribers have been appointed sole Agents at Fayetteville for the sale of this valuable article.

Roofs of houses covered with it will be entirely protected from the ordinary causes of fire taking place externally, such as sparks or cinders falling on the roofs, usually causing most fires in village or country houses.

The cost of the article, in proportion to the number of square feet it covers, is less than one-third that of white lead, while its utility in every way is much greater. After applied it becomes as hard as slate, which it much resembles. Independently of its fire-proof properties, it is superior to ordinary paint in protecting all kinds of timber from decay, as it will withstand the climate for years, not falling off as is the case with common paint.

For a full description of the ANTIPYRIC, apply to

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1848. 40tf

A CARD.

WE have not had the time or the inclination to send our man through the State to drum up patrons in the Forwarding Business. We would, however, inform our friends in the country, that our BIG WAREHOUSE on the Wharf is in order, and our excellent Forwarding Clerk at his post; and we expect to forward all Goods entrusted to our care, with our usual correctness and despatch.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, August 1, 1848. 27-tf

CHEAP

Cash and Bartering Store.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store on Person street, two doors below Mr. H. Branson's, and nearly opposite the Cape Fear Bank, where he is now opening a large and general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Suited to the Barter Trade.

ALSO,

Shoes, Caps, and Hats,
Saddles, Bridles, and Collars,
Crockery and Glassware,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Blacksmiths' Tools, in sets,
300 sides best Spanish Sole Leather,
Swedes Steel and English Iron,
Hollo Castings, of best quality.

With many other articles, comprising a stock as complete as any in this place, all of which will be sold at the very lowest market prices for Cash, or given in exchange for all kinds of Country Produce.

J. M. WILLIAMS.

Sept. 23, 1848. 34tf

FARM, TURPENTINE AND TIMBER LAND.

THE subscriber offers for sale the tract of LAND on which he now lives, containing 520 acres, lying one mile up and down Black River and extending one mile out from it. It is within 8 miles of Cape Fear River, and 18 miles from Fayetteville, on the main road to Tarborough and Waynesborough.

There are about 100 acres of cleared Land, and a comfortable Dwelling and usual out-houses. The remaining 420 acres is Turpentine and Timber Land.

It is a pleasant and healthy situation, with very good water.

Persons desiring such Land may do well to see and examine it.

For further information, see the subscriber.

ROBERT WILLIAMS.

June 30, 1848. 22tf

Jew David, or Hebrew Plaster.

The Great Remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Pain in the Side, Hip, Back, Limbs and Joints, Scrofula, King's Evil, White Swellings, Hard Tumors, Stiff Joints, and all fixed pains whatever. Where this Plaster is applied Pain cannot exist.

A GENTLEMAN in the South of Europe and Palestine, in 1830, heard so much said in the latter place in favor of *Jew David's Plaster*, and of the (as he considered) miraculous cures it had performed, that he was induced to try it on his own person, for a Lung and Liver Affection, the removal of which had been the chief object of his journey, but which had resisted the genial and delicious clime.

He accordingly applied a plaster on the right side of his chest where the pain was seated, another between the shoulders, and one over the region of the liver. In the meantime he drank freely of an herb tea of laxative qualities. He soon found his health improving, and in a few weeks his cough left him; the sallowness of his skin disappeared, his pain was removed, and his health became permanently reinstated.

The following is from Mr. Worstell, editor of the Massillon Gazette, Ohio.

Gentlemen: During last winter and spring, I was so troubled with a pain in my breast as to render me unfit for the duties of my office; and hearing your Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster highly recommended for similar cases, I was induced to give it a trial. I had worn a plaster upon my breast but a short time, when all pain left me, and I was enabled again to engage in the labors of the office. I would also state, that my sister residing in Steubenville, in this State, has received much benefit from its use. Yours, truly,

JOHN P. WORSTELL.

Massillon, Nov. 12, 1843.

It has been very beneficial in cases of weakness, such as pain and weakness in the stomach, weak limbs, lameness, affections of the spine, female weakness, &c. No female, subject to pain and weakness in the back or side, should be without it. Married ladies, in delicate situations, find great relief from constantly wearing this plaster.

The application of the Plaster between the shoulders has been found a certain remedy for Colds, Coughs, Phthisic and Lung Affections, in their primary stages. It destroys the inflammation by perspiration.

☞ Purchasers are advised that a mean counterfeit of this article is in existence.

CAUTION.—In order to prevent purchasers being imposed upon by a counterfeit article, particular attention is called to the following MARKS OF THE GENUINE:

1. The genuine is put up in smooth, engine-turned bottomed boxes, not soldered in.
2. The genuine has the engraved head of Jew David on the directions around the box, with the accompanying record of Court to E. Taylor, Rochester.

☞ For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept. 20, 1848 34-Y

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, and have in Store, their Fall and Winter Stock of

GROCERIES,

—Among which are—

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 bags Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
20 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico, and Cuba Sugars,
100 kegs cut Nails,
25 kegs Dupont's Powder,
25 do. Hazard do.
100 reams Letter, Cap, and Wrapping Paper,
50 kegs Pure and No. 1 White Lead,
50 bags Shot,
30 dz. Windsor, Maple, Walnut and Oak Chairs,
20 bbls. and boxes Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugars,
50 1, 2, 3 and 5 gallon Demijohn's,
50 sides Light and heavy Sole Leather,
10 bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger.

Also, Brooms, Buckets, Brushes, Pails, Copperas, Putty, Scotch Snuff, blue and black Ink, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mustard, Bridles, Collars, patent Hames, Hollow-ware, Tea, preserved Ginger, Citron, Olive Oil, Pickles, Cheese, Crackers, Sieves, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Bar Lead, pure French Brandy, London Porter, Old Port Wine, Castor Oil, Sweet Oil, Toilet and Shaving Soap, &c. &c.

The above goods having been purchased for Cash, will be sold low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

—ALSO—

Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes.

Fall and Winter Clothing,

Consisting of the best assortment they have ever offered to the public, viz:

Black and Brown Cloth and Camlet Cloaks; Black and Brown Beaver Cloth, Blanket, Pilot, and Tweeds Over Coats; Black and Brown Dress and Frock Coats; Black Fancy Cassimere, Satinet, and Tweeds Pants; Black Fancy Satin, Silk Velvet, Wool Velvet, Black and Fancy Silk, and White Marseilles Vests; Flannel, Merino, and Linen Shirts; Drawers, Bosoms and Collars; Self Adjusting Stocks, Cravats, and Ties.

Crockery and Glassware.

A large assortment of Flowing Blue, Light Blue, Earthenware, China and Glassware.

Carpeting.

10 pieces Ingrain Brussels and Stair Carpeting. 15 Hearth Rugs. For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1, Granite Buildings.

Nov. 18, 1848. 42tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account.

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, of W. [illegible]'s manufacture, by

HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

ALMANACKS.

FARMERS' and PLANTERS', and TURNER'S North Carolina Almanacks. For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost certain success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced its benign influence. [illegible]

[illegible]

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoonful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, "Take it, and make peace with thine adversary quickly." The Proprietor's motto is

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hastings' Compound Syrup of Naphtha

IS now being used in nearly all our hospitals, and is also coming into rapid use among our best physicians, for coughs, colds, and all diseases of the lungs. It has been recommended in the worst state of consumption by the celebrated physician, Dr. Mott, of New York and Dr. Arnold, of Savannah, Geo., writing to the agent at New York, under date of Jan 30th, 1848, says: "I received the half dozen Hastings' Naphtha Syrup, ordered from you, and am convinced that Naphtha is the principal ingredient. Enclosed is twenty five dollars, for which you will send me two dozen and a half bottles more. I have two patients in the Marine Hospital, whom I think will be benefitted by it."

SAVANNAH, Feb. 9th, 1848.

Mr. M. A. F. Harrison—Dear Sir: At the suggestion of Dr. Arnold, the physician of the Hospital of which I am one of the directors, I would like to supply myself with Hastings' Wood Naphtha. The Doctor ordered, some days since, some for the use of the Hospital. Should you deem proper to send the article on liberal terms, I can forward the sale of it in our city. Yours truly,

J. TURNER & BROS.

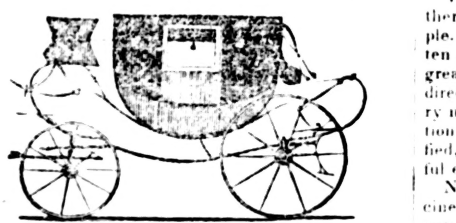
None genuine without the *written signature* of M. A. F. HARRISON on the wrapper.

Price one dollar a bottle. Six bottles for five dollars. The usual allowance to the trade.

For sale by S. J. Hinsdale, Fayetteville; Johnson & Co., Clinton; Kelley & Co., Duplin Court House, N. C.

November 17, 1848. 42

Carriage Manufactory.



Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

Encourage the "Old North State."

Charles McCallum,

TAILOR,

(SUCCESSOR TO J. D. McCALLUM.)

ALTHOUGH having been for many years engaged in the Tailoring Business, my name has never appeared as proprietor. I have purchased the entire stock of J. D. McCallum, and would respectfully inform the fashionable public that I have taken one of the splendidly fitted-up Stores (No. 3) in the Lafayette Hotel, Hay street, where I am ready at any and all times to wait on all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage, in the most punctual manner.

Having devoted several years exclusively to the trade, I feel prepared to execute work in the neatest and most genteel style, and always of the latest New York and Philadelphia fashions. No pains will be spared in endeavoring to please patrons and upon the shortest notice.

December 25. 95-tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 99-1yp

TIN WARE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
CHEAP FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD informs his old customers and the public generally, that he is still manufacturing Tin, Copper, and Sheet-Iron WARE, at his Old Stand on Gillespie street.

CANS FOR FACTORIES.

He would inform Companies and others, engaged in Cotton or Woollen manufacturing, that he is prepared to manufacture all kind of work used in a Factory, such as repairing cylinders, making cans, drums, &c. ☞ He will guarantee to make Cans as cheap as they can be had at the North, counting the expense of getting them here.

☞ The Subscriber is Agent for the sale of Douglas's Patent Revolving Stand Premium PUMP, for Wells, Cisterns, &c. And also for Douglas's Improved Premium Hydraulic RAM, for forcing water up elevations. Both of which will be explained and put up when desired.

He is also Agent for the sale of SMULL'S TURPENTINE STILLS, deliverable either in Wilmington or Fayetteville.

☞ Roofing, Guttering, and all kinds of Jobbing done at the shortest notice.

March 11, 1848. 7tf

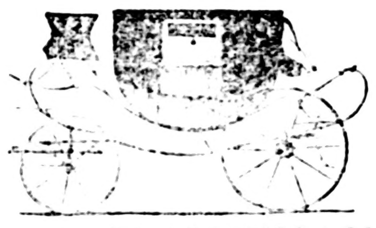
DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay, as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan'y 8, 1848. 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

Tested by Thousands, and Unanimously Approved!

The Original and Only

Genuine Indian Medicine.

THE best method for the prevention and cure of disease, is to cleanse the body and purify the blood!

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills surpass all other medicines in carrying out this grand principle. The use of one box, nay, a single dose, often affords the most astonishing relief, in cases of great suffering; and a perseverence, according to directions, will most assuredly drive disease of every name from the body. At the same time digestion will be improved, the blood completely purified, and the patient restored to the most delightful ease and elasticity of spirits.

No person or family who should use this medicine would afterward be willing to exchange it for any other article, and a single trial will do more to convince of its value than volumes written in its praise.

A million of boxes are sold annually in the United States alone, from which fact some idea may be formed of its celebrity. The invalid who is perplexed with the hosts of "quack" nostrums, would do well to give this medicine his attention. We are ready to guaranty that it is beyond all question one of the best that was ever produced.

☞ The genuine is for sale by J. H. & J. MARTINE, Fayetteville; THOS. J. JOHNSON & CO., Lower Fayetteville; H. BLOCKER, Harrisonburg.

In Robeson county, by Thos. A. Norment, Lumberton.

In Richmond county, by M. McNair, Springfield; R. T. Long, Rockingham.

In Bladen county, by A. N. Treadwell, Elizabethtown.

In Sampson county, by J. C. Holmes, Clinton; C. Hall, Owenville.

☞ Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail 169 Race st., Philadelphia—288 Greenwich street, New York—and 198 Tremont st., Boston.

Nov. 10, 1848. 41Y

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned has removed three doors above his old Stand, to Robinson's Buildings, nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear, where he will be glad to see his old friends and customers, and the public generally.

He has always on hand a general stock of

Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries,

Which he will sell at the lowest market prices for Cash, or exchange for Country Produce.

J. E. BRYAN.

Nov. 25, 1848. 43-1m

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

J. H. Toomer

HAS taken the large and commodious house in the Court House Square, (formerly occupied by Mrs. Millar) and is prepared to accommodate regular Boarders and transient persons. His table shall be supplied with the best. The stables are large and well filled with forage, and no pains shall be spared to give entire satisfaction. Call and try him.

Oct. 14, 1848. 37-

CHEAP PAPERS.

RULED LETTER PAPER and } at $4.50
" Cap Paper } pr. ream.

With a variety of papers of all kinds, of better qualities and higher prices, just received by

E. J. HALE.

Sept. 25, 1848.

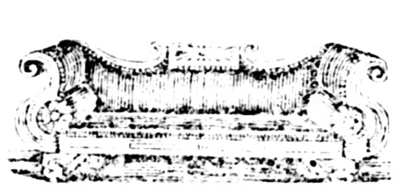
To Timber and Lumber Makers.

THE undersigned having been appointed INSPECTORS OF TIMBER AND LUMBER, will attend promptly to any business entrusted to them in the above line.

THOS. H. ASHE.
W. H. LASPEYRE.

N. B. Thos. H. Ashe will be happy to attend to the business of his former customers, as of old.

Wilmington, Sept. 22, 1848. 34-11J



Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept 30, 1848. 35tf

HALL & HALL, Grocers, Commission Merchants, and Forwarding Agents, are prepared to attend to all business entrusted to their care. Particular attention will be given to the sale of Produce, and the purchase of Groceries. Having commodious Warehouses at the River and up town, they will receive and forward all goods consigned to their care with prompt attention, and upon as reasonable terms as any House in the place.

Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

THE Subscriber has no interest in the Henrietta Steam Boat Company; is thankful for past favors from the public, and will attend to any Goods consigned to him individually at Wilmington, will have attention, and will be forwarded through this place by Hall & Hall.

JOHN H. HALL.

Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27tf

MERCHANTS'

Steam Boat Company.

Of Fayetteville and Wilmington.

The Boats composing this Line are
The New Steamer ROWAN, low water Boat
" " W. B. MEARES.
" " COTTON PLANT.
Tow Boat ODD FELLOW.
" " MIKE CRONLY.
" " BEN BERRY.
" " WASHINGTON.
" " READY MONEY.
" " T. J. CURTIS.
" " MARY ELIZA.

THE above line of Boats continue to run regularly between this place and Wilmington, at the reduced rates for Freights and Passage established by this Company, in connexion with the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, in January 1847. Flattered by the very liberal patronage from the shipping and travelling public, this Company has recently paid out several thousand Dollars building, refitting, and repairing Boats, and can now say with confidence, that they are prepared to do the Freighting business of the approaching season with as much despatch as it can be done by any Boating concern. Terms as last year, viz: All Goods shipped to care of this Company, or to the Agent at Wilmington, will be forwarded through that place free of commissions; all other charges to be made to shippers.

The undersigned will forward all Goods shipped to care of the Company at this place, on his individual account, at the usual commissions, viz: 15 per cent. on Freight up the River.

Passage each way $3.

Address all letters to J. C. Latta, Agent, Wilmington, and to the undersigned at this place.

J. D. WILLIAMS,
Agent Merchants' Steam Boat Co.

Fayetteville, Jan. 29, 1848. 100-tf

HOTCHKISS'S

Vertical Water Wheel.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the subscribers have sold upwards of 200 Rights in North Carolina, 40 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland county. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

We could refer to many gentlemen in North Carolina, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many we have received certificates highly approving of these wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

They also keep constantly on hand for sale, pairs of wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in Fayetteville, Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, and by E. A. Brevard, Lincoln, and Rich'd Yarbrough, Caswell; James T. Dodson, Danville, Va., and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

The price of an individual Right for one pair of wheels is $50, and County Rights will be sold on reasonable terms.

All communications addressed to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C., will be promptly attended to.

DUNCAN McNEILL,
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN,
A. A. McKETHAN,

Fayetteville, July 22, 1847. 73tf

☞ NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ many in this business in different parts of the State.

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

PICKERS, Lace Skins, and Picker string Leather, Cap and Danforth Shuttles, by

HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

NOTICE.

ARCH'D McLEAN, Esq. having declined a further attention to my business, I have placed it in the hands of James Banks, Esq. whom I have appointed my Agent and Attorney for the purpose of winding up my business in this place.

Therefore all persons indebted to me will please make immediate payment to him, otherwise he has instructions to bring suit. My House and Lot on Dick street is still for sale. Terms very accommodating. For particulars, call on Mr. Banks, at his Office, at Eccles's Bridge.

C. T. GARDNER.

Fayetteville, Nov. 24. 43t1J

Soldiers' Land Claims.

I WILL attend to the sale of Soldiers' Land Warrants and their claims against the United States. Reference, James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.

Address me at 12th street, Washington City, D. C.

CHARLES T. GARDNER.

Nov. 24, 1848. 43tf

[illegible]

NEW GOODS.

JAMES DODD, having sold off his old Stock at auction, and removed to Green street, opposite J. R. Gee's, has received a full supply of NEW GOODS, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, & Cutlery,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c.

100 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee,
10 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
5 bbls. Clarified, and other sorts of Sugar,
37 bags Shot, 10 kegs Powder, 30 kegs Nails,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Indigo, Madder, &c., single and double barrel Guns.

FINE LIQUORS.—French Brandy, Jamaica Rum, fine Madeira Wine, Muscat, Port, and Malaga Wine, London Porter.

A few good Bonnets, and some Artificials.
An assortment of VIOLINS.

Nov. 3, 1848. 40-6m

HALL, SACKETT & CO.

ARE now receiving by late arrivals from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, their stock of GOODS for the Fall and Winter Trade, consisting of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Sugar, Coffee, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Umbrellas,

And ten thousand other articles, all of which will be sold low for Cash or good paper.

October 24, 1848. 38tf

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

173 NEGROES, 5000 ACRES OF LAND, &c. &c.,

The entire Property belonging to the Estate of the late Joseph Pearson, being in the Counties of Davidson and Davie, consisting of **173** *Negroes, the stock of Cattle, Horses, Mules, Sheep, Hogs, together with the crops of Cotton, Corn, Rye, Wheat, and Oats.*

ALSO, these well known and valuable tracts of LAND, the POINT PLANTATION, at the confluence of the North and South Yadkins, CHERRY HILL, STOKES'S QUARTER, and CLOVER BOTTOM, being directly upon the main road leading from Salisbury to Mocksville, containing in the aggregate about 5000 acres. The Lands will be divided to suit purchasers. The Negroes will be sold separate and in families, as their connection may exist at the time of sale.

The owners of the above property are non-residents of the State, and desire to change the investment. Persons wishing to make purchases of negroes may be assured of a Sale without reserve, and no disposition will be made of any portion of them before the day of Sale.

Mr John Foard, who has now the charge of the Property, will give any information required respecting it.

Sale to commence at the Point Plantation, about six miles from Salisbury, on the 22d of Jan'y next, and continue from day to day till all is sold.

C. P. MALLETT, Attorney
for the Representatives.

Fayetteville, Sept. 19, 1848. 33-ts

NEW

FALL AND WINTER GOODS FOR 1848.

J. C. THOMSON

IS now receiving his usual supply of HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, embracing almost every style that is now worn, which he will sell cheap for cash, inasmuch as he is no friend to the credit system. He would invite all such as may wish to purchase for cash, to give him a call.

Among his assortment may be found Gentlemens' and Youths' South Sea, Otter, Fur, Seal, Nutria, Musk, Plush, Selet, Seal and Cloth Caps, of all styles and prices.

—ALSO—

Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Moleskin, Silk, Coney, Tampico, and Wool Hats, of all styles and prices to suit the times.

Together with a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

J. C. THOMSON,
South-west corner Market Square.

Sept. 4, 1848. 34tf

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

For the removal and permanent cure of all Diseases arising out of an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, namely:

Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and pain in the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica, Lumbago, and Diseases arising from injudicious use of Mercury, Acites or Dropsy, Exposure or imprudence in life.

THE value of this preparation now is widely known, and every day the field of its usefulness is extending. It is approved and highly recommended by Physicians, and is admitted to be the most powerful and searching preparation from the root that has ever been employed in medical practice. It is highly concentrated for convenience and portability, containing nothing but the expressed essence, and is the representative of the Sarsaparilla root, in the same manner as Quinine is of Peruvian Bark, or Morphine of Opium. It is an established fact, that a few grains of either Quinine or Morphine contains all the medicinal value of a large quantity of the crude substances; hence the superiority of these preparations—and no invalid would desire to drink a gallon mixture, when half a pint contained the same medicinal value.

The following certificate from Col. Samuel G. Taylor, a gentleman of high standing and extensive acquaintance through the Southern States, and lately appointed Consul to New Grenada, commends itself to the attention of all:

New York, Jan. 7, 1848.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Gentlemen: Having used, & witnessed the effects of your excellent preparation of Sarsaparilla on different persons in various parts of the Southern country, viz: Virginia, Louisiana, Texas and Mexico, I feel much pleasure in stating the high opinion entertained of its great medicinal value. In my own case it acted almost like a charm, removing speedily the enervated state of the system, and exciting, in the most agreeable manner, a tonic and invigorating influence.

Your Sarsaparilla is highly approved and extensively used by the U. S. army in Mexico, and my cousin, Gen. Zachary Taylor, has for the past five years been in the habit of using it, and recommends the same; he and myself adopted the article at the same time, and it is now considered an almost indispensable requisite in the Army. In conclusion, I would say, that the better it is known the more highly it will be prized, and I trust that its health restoring virtues will make it generally known throughout the length and breadth of our widely extended country.

Yours, very respectfully,

S. G. TAYLOR,
U. S. Consul to New Grenada.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see Pamphlets, which may be obtained of Agents gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York.

Sold also by S. J. HINSDALE and E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, N. C. And by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

☞ Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

Feb. 1, 1848. 1600 Y

NEW BOOKS.

THE Women of the American Revolution, by Mrs. Ellet; Physical Geography, by Mary Summerville; The Image of his Father, 50 cents; The Trapper's Bride, 25; Chambers' Educational Course, consisting of Elements of Zoology, Elements of Physiology, Elements of Chemistry, Elements of Drawing, Elements of Geology, Treasury of Knowledge.

Just received and for sale by

Nov. 25. E. J. HALE.

J. D. WILLIAMS

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, embracing a great variety of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Bonnet Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, fine Needle-worked Handkerchiefs and Collars; with a general assortment of Dress Goods. Also, fine Cloths, Cassimeres, and Ermine Cloths, for Gentlemen's wear; with a large stock of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Salt, Molasses, Iron, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass-ware, in great variety.

Together with the usual variety of articles generally to be found either in a Dry Goods or Grocery Store, such as Ladies' and Gentlemen's fine and common Boots and Shoes, Leather, Carpetings, Hearth Rugs, Table Covers, Counterpanes, Bed Blankets, &c.

This Stock of Goods was bought at very low prices, and will be sold at short profits for Cash, Country Produce, or on time as usual.

Oct. 10, 1848. 36tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received a large Stock of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
Boots and Shoes, Hats, Crockery,

&c. &c., which he is prepared to sell unusually LOW. Call and be convinced.

H. LEETE.

Nov. 3, 1848. 40tf

To Timber and Lumber Makers,

Of Cumberland, Sampson, Bladen, and Robeson Counties.

HAVING located myself in Wilmington, N. C., and having the appointment of "Inspector of Timber and Lumber," I offer my services as such; and from my knowledge of Timber, and an observer of the business for the two years past, flatter myself I shall be fully competent to do justice to all that may favor me with their custom. My old friends may rely on me as I am fully determined to give the above business my undivided attention. Give me a trial and then judge whether I have redeemed my promise.

A. J. KRAMER.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 26, 1848. 36-6w

☞ When desired, I will attend to the sale of Timber and Lumber, and make returns promptly. A. J. K.

W. BRANSON:

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores, &c.
Nutt's Building, North Water St.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Sept. 28, 1848. 35-6m

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding business at the new Store next door to Mr Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27-tf

G. & H. MacMillan

ARE RECEIVING their usual assortment of desirable GOODS for the fall and winter trade, which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms; viz:

Silk Striped and Checked figured Alpaccas, a large variety; Glandian Checks; British and Cashmere Chameleons, &c.; Gala Plaids, 5-4 wide; Fancy Dress Silks; Ombre Victorinelle; Fine Black Silks, from 26 to 36 inches wide; Black Silk Cravats; Fancy do; Ginghams, a large variety; Broadcloths; Wool-dyed Wooded Wool Blues, &c.; a splendid assortment of plain and fancy doe skin Cassimeres; also, a large assortment of West of England, and Ladies newest styles of Bonnets, for the fall and winter, the best assortment ever offered in this market. Also, Gentlemens' Hats, a large and splendid assortment. Shoes in great variety, and all goods generally kept in a dry goods Store.

The above goods have been purchased at the North and East, at much reduced rates than ever before purchased for this market, being bought principally for *Cash*.

We invite our friends and customers to call soon.

Fayetteville, August 28. 30-tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1848. 19-tf

CAPE FEAR

Steam Boat Company.

THE proprietors of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Company have put on the river the new Steamer GOV. GRAHAM, to run regularly between Wilmington and Fayetteville, at the late reduced freights. She draws but 20 inches water, having two engines and locomotive boiler, with superior accommodations for Passengers.

All Goods consigned to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, will be forwarded up the river free of commissions.

All Produce from the country will be forwarded down the river and to its destination free of commissions.

We are now building two tow boats, which will be completed before the Fall freights begin.

Communications addressed to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, and W. L. McGary, Fayetteville, will have attention.

W. L. McGARY, Agent.

April 15, 1848. 11-Y

The undersigned is also building a large warehouse at the river, where he will receive and forward all goods sent to his address, at the usual charge, saving one-half the up-town hauling.

W. L. McGARY.

100,000 ACRES

VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres:

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76t